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The SPANISH SETTLEMENTS *in the* Philippine *Islands: From* ABBE' RAYNAL.

THE Philippines, formerly known by the name of Manilla, form an immenſe Archipelago on the eaſt of Aſia. The mountains of theſe iſlands are peopled by the antient natives of the country. Some conformity between their language and that of Malabar, has given room to a conjecture that they came from that agreeable country of India. Their life is purely animal: they have no fixed place of abode. The fruits, roots, &c. that they find in the woods, are their only food; and when every thing is conſumed in one place, they go in queſt of another for the ſame purpoſe. The endeavours that have been uſed to ſubject them have proved fruitleſs, becauſe nothing is ſo difficult as to conquer a wandering people.

The plains from which they have been driven, have ſucceſſively been poſſeſſed by coloniſts from Siam, Sumatra, Borneo, Macaſſar, Malacca, Molucca, and Arabia. The manners of theſe foreign emigrants, their religion and government, denote plainly their origin.

Magellan was the firſt European who diſcovered theſe iſlands. Diſcontented with Portugal, his native country, he entered into the ſervice of Charles V. and by the Straits, which ſince that time have borne his name, he got to Manilla in 1521. The misfortune of periſhing there would not have prevented the conſequences of his voyage, if they had not been interrupted by a combination of cauſes which we ſhall relate.

In the fifteenth century, when the Portugueſe were opening the route to the Eaſt-Indies, and were making themſelves maſters of the ſpiceries and manufactures, which have always been the delight of poliſhed nations; the Spaniards were ſecuring to themſelves, by the diſcovery of America, more treaſures than the imagination of man had hitherto deſired. Though both nations followed their views of aggrandiſement in very remote regions, there appeared a poſſibility of their interference with one another. Their antipathy would have proved very dangerous. In order to obviate that inconveniency, Pope Alexander VI. in 1493, ſettled the reſpective pretenſions; he gave to Spain all the country that ſhould be diſcovered to the weſt of the

meridian, taken at an 100 leagues off the Azores, and to Portugal all that it could conquer on the eaſt of that meridian. Afterwards the two powers agreed that the line ſhould be 200 leagues further to the weſt, the better to ſecure peace. The court of Rome was not ſufficiently acquainted with the theory of the earth to know that the Spaniards puſhing towards the weſt, and the Portugueſe towards the eaſt, they muſt abſolutely meet with one another. Magellan's expedition demonſtrated this truth.

The Portugueſe, who, though ſailors, did not imagine that any other paſſage could exiſt to India but by the Cape of Good Hope, were aſtoniſhed that the Spaniards had come there by the South Sea. They dreaded to loſe the Moluccas, to which their rivals pretended to have right, as well as to the Manillas. The court of Liſbon was reſolved to attempt every thing to prevent the trade of the ſpiceries eſcaping their hands. However, rather than to come to any open hoſtility with the only power whoſe maritime forces were then formidable, it was thought proper to try conciliating meaſures. This method met with more ſucceſs than was at firſt imagined. Charles V. who, on account of his continual wars, was always in ſtraits, conſented for about 141,500 l. ſterl. to delay all armaments for the Moluccas, till ſuch time as the reſpective rights ſhould be cleared up. He even agreed, in caſe the deciſion ſhould not be in his favour, to draw no other advantage than to reimburſe the ſum which he had received. Since this agreement, the Spaniſh monarch, intent on his aggrandiſement in Europe and America, laid aſide all his views in the Eaſt Indies.

Philip II. reſumed, in 1564, the plan of ſubjecting the Manillas. Miguel Lopez de l'Egaſpe was intruſted with the execution. He ſettled on a ſure footing at Luconia, the chief of theſe iſlands, and founded ſome colonies in the neighbouring iſlands, chiefly at Zebu, where Magellan had landed. His ſucceſſors would have in all likelihood compleated the conqueſt of that Archipelago, had they been aſſiſted by proper means; nay, perhaps the ſame might have been ſufficient, had they not been obliged to uſe them in order to ſupport the Portugueſe in the Moluccas. The Dutch patience got the better of their weak, ſlow, and irreſolute endeavours. They only retarded the loſs of the rich poſſeſſions which were the great object; and they left the Caſtillan dominion over the Manillas, which were now obtaining the name of the Philippines, in a ſtate of languor, which they never recovered.

Actual ſtate of the Philippines.

THE number of the Spaniards do not exceed 3000; we may reckon triple the number in Meſtees. Their office is to over-awe a million three hundred thouſand, or more Indians; ſuch was the number in 1758. The moſt part of them are Chriſtians, and who all pay a capitation of about 2 s. 2 d. half-penny ſterl. They are diſperſed into nine iſlands, and diſtributed into twenty departments, whereof Luconia alone contains twelve. Its capital, named Manilla, is ſituated at the mouth of a great river, in the bottom of a bay which is about 30 leagues round. Egaſpe pitched on this part as the fitteſt for the center of the colony, government and trade that he wanted to ſettle. Gomez Perez de Las Marignas walled it in 1590, and built there Fort St James. As its harbour is not capable of admitting large ſhips, it was thought proper afterwards to fortify Cavite, which is about three leagues from it, and ſerves as its harbour; it is in the form of a ſemicircle. The veſſels are there every where ſheltered from the ſouth winds; but, if they don't go near the ſhore, they are much expoſed to the north winds. In the dock-yards there were formerly employed about three or four hundred Indians; within theſe late years the number of workmen has greatly increaſed, and juſt now ſhips of war for the European ſervice are building there.

The colony has at its head a governor, whoſe authority, ſubordinate to the vice-roy of Mexico, laſts eight years. He names all the officers civil and military. He can diſtribute lands to the ſoldiers, and erect them into fiefs. This power, though a little balanced by the influence that the clergy and inquiſition have in all the Spaniſh ſettlements of the new world, has been ſo dangerous, that, in order to check its exceſs, ſeveral methods have been thought on. The moſt uſeful, is the one which enacts that the memory of a governor who died during the exerciſe of his office, ſhall be proſecuted, and that the governor who is

recalled, cannot depart till his adminiſtration is inquired into. Every individual may prefer his complaints. If he has ſuſtained any loſs, he is indemnified at the expence of the violator, who is condemned beſides in a fine to the ſovereign for having rendered him odious. At the beginning of that wiſe inſtitution, the ſeverity was carried ſo far, that when the accuſations were weighty and numerous, the delinquent was thrown into priſon. Severals died there perfectly through fear; there were others who were not releaſed but to undergo the moſt rigorous puniſhments. Corruption, however, has ſince crept in. He who ſucceeds is commonly determined, by great bribes or by oppreſſions, to defend the faults of his predeceſſor.

This colluſion has formed a ſyſtem which is attended with oppreſſive meaſures. Duties have been required in an arbitrary manner. The public revenue is ſunk into the hands of thoſe appointed to collect it. Exorbitant taxes have reduced trade to degenerate into contraband. The cultivator has been compelled to lodge his crops in the ſtore-houſes of the governor. This atrocity has been carried to ſuch a height, as to fix on the quantity of grain that his fields ought to produce; nay, he has even been obliged to ſell his crops to the government, without being paid but in ſuch time and manner as theſe oppreſſive maſters ſhould think proper.

An infinite number of Indians have left the Philippines, or fled to the inacceſſible parts of the mountains, on account of this tyrannical uſage. Hiſtory makes the number of theſe unhappy creatures amount to many millions. It is impoſſible to calculate the number of thoſe who might have been born, had not culture of grain and other ſubſiſtence been totally annihilated. Thoſe who eſcaped from ſo many calamities, ſought their preſervation in obſcurity and abject poverty. Some virtuous governors, during the ſpace of two centuries, have made uſeleſs attempts to put a ſtop to ſuch barbarities. The abuſes were too deep-rooted to yield to a ſubordinate and tranſient authority.

To ſtem the current of that univerſal rapacity, would require the utmoſt exertion of the ſovereign power of Madrid: Nothing elſe could rectify theſe abuſes; yet that method has never been uſed. This ſhameful indifference has prevented the civilization of the Philippines, for they have no police,—no induſtry. Scarce ſhould we know their names, if they had no connections in trade with Mexico.

Theſe connections are as old as the eſtabliſhment of the Spaniards in both Indies. The trade conſiſts in ſending to America, by the South Sea, the productions and merchandiſes of Aſia. None of the objects which form theſe rich cargoes are the produce of the ſoil and manufactures of theſe iſlands. The Chineſe carry to them ſilks, the Engliſh or French white cloths, and Bengal and Coromandel painted cloths. All the people of the eaſt may ſail there openly; but the European nations are obliged to conceal their flags. Without this precaution, which is only a vain ceremony, they would not be admitted. From whatever port theſe goods are diſpatched, they muſt arrive before the departure of the Galleons: if they ſhould come after, they would not be ſold, or they would be ſold at great loſs to merchants who would be obliged to keep theſe in their ware-houſes till the Galleons ſhould return. The payments are made in couries and piaſtres. Cuariſis are alſo taken, but they have no circulation in Africa, though they have a general currency on the banks of the Ganges. People ſeldom trade directly with the Spaniards. The moſt part of the latter, diſguſted with the painful cares attending trade, place all their effects in the hands of the Chineſe, who enrich themſelves at the expence of theſe indolent maſters. If theſe agents, the moſt active of Aſia, had been compelled, as the court of Madrid had ordered in 1750, to turn Chriſtians, or to leave that country, their affairs would have fallen into the greateſt confuſion. [*To be continued.*]

LITHGOW's *Travels. Continued from* Vol. xxix. P. 390.

FROM Jericho they ſet forward, by the way of the Wilderneſs, to the mountain on which Chriſt faſted, now called *Quaranto*, being in height above ſix miles. There is only one way to aſcend it, hewn out of the rock at the coſt of Queen Helen, with forty-five turnings; and of all the company, only one Fryar, four Germans, and our countryman durſt attempt to climb it. Leaving their ſoldiers to guard the paſſage

below, at break of day these six repaired to the mountain, and with great difficulty having reached the top, they entered first an umbrageous cave, joining to and under the chapel where, the Fryar told them, Christ fasted forty days, and also rebuked Satan. Here they dined and refreshed themselves with water which Lithgow carried thither on his back in a boar's skin, from Elisha's fountain at the bottom, which by the prayers of that prophet was made sweet, and which is so light (he says) that he had no weight nor trouble in carrying it. From whence they saw most part of the holy land, a great way into the two Arabias, and all the length of Jordan. In their return, none, not even the Fryar, would go foremost, because at the narrow end of every turning, between the upper and lower passage, about a man's height, or more, there were only dimples and holes for their feet; and the foremost was to receive them all, and place their feet in the dimples; of which, if any had missed, his sliding down must have carried them both over the rock. For the noble German's sake, two of whom were great barons, and vassals to the Marquis of Anspach, Signor Strowse, and Signor Crusshen, Lithgow resolved to embrace the danger; so down he went, receiving each of them at every turn, first leading their feet by his hands, and then inveloping them with his arms. Having past half way down, they came to the most dangerous descent of all, where, with much difficulty, he set safe the four Germans; and then the Fryar coming down trembling and gropping, with his face and belly to the rock, as Lithgow was fixing his feet, fear brought him down upon him: but he closing with his left arm the Fryar's body fast to the rock, kept stronglyhis right shoulder to the same place: for if he had saved himself, and let the other fall, he would have thrown them both headlong over the rock: and yet the Germans cried out to him, *Lascia ti quel furfanto cascar alla fondo con il diavolo, e salva, caro fratello, la vita vostra*, viz. "Let that villain fall to the ground with the devil, and save, dear brother, your own life." But he neither would nor durst: and at last the Fryar having recovered his fright, Lithgow let him slide gently down between his arm and the rock to the solid path; where he fell upon his knees, and gave him a thousand blessings, with promises of reward. In the afternoon they rejoined the guardian and the rest at the foot of the mountain, and the Fryar telling them how he had saved his life, Lithgow was embraced and thanked by all the fraternity. An hour within night they arrived at Jerusalem, the gate being kept open on purpose for them, and rested till midnight at the monastery, having marched that half day above thirty-four miles. The guardian and Fryars then prepared to go with them to the church of the holy Sepulchre, where they were to stay Good Friday and Saturday, and Easter Sunday, till midnight. They took their cock also with them, to dress their diet which they carried. Meanwhile a Jew, "the Frenchman of the Turkish Sanjacke," came and received twelve sequins of gold from each of them, for their several heads and entry at Jerusalem, and for going to the holy grave, &c. Two sequins also were given to the guardian, for his wax-candles and other tooleries to be used those three nights; in the whole six guineas; so that from the twenty Franks, the whole sum for this night's labour amounted to 126 l. sterling.

The description of the holy grave, its glorious chapel, mount Calvary, &c. and the various superstitious ceremonies performed by the Fryars, at the several (supposed) scenes of our Saviour's passion we omit. Suffice it to say, that the strangers reposed all the three nights in the second gallery of the chapel. Descending from Calvary, they saw the tombs of Godfrey of Bologne, and King Baldwin, his brother. About 6000 pilgrims were assembled at this anniversary. For ten pieces of gold the guardian offered to make our traveller a knight of the holy grave, which he refused, knowing the oath he must have taken of allegiance to the Pope, &c. but he saw two other pilgrims receive that order by a gilt spur being put on the right heel, and knighthood conferred by nine blows on the shoulder, from the sword with which Godfrey conquered Jerusalem. On Easter-day, before midnight, they returned to the monastery, and on Monday they travelled over the hilly country of Judea, visiting several other places of note, viz. Emmaus, the valley of Gibeon, the pretended burial-place of Samuel, the Maccabees, kings of Israel, &c.

On Thursday they visited the place

where (it is ſaid) the croſs grew on which Chriſt ſuffered, being "reſerved by Greeks, who have a convent built over it." And here our author relates a ſtory of a knaviſh Greek, who came to London to beg a ſupport for the repairs of the decayed monaſtery, and being entertained and recommended by Gundamore, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, a contribution was granted over all England: but Lithgow meeting "this counterfeit raſcall" in Whitehall, and ſeveral courtiers deſiring him to try whether this Greek had ever been at Jeruſalem, &c. he aſked where the convent ſtood? He replied, "in Jeruſalem, and upon mount Moriah;" which is falſe, it being three Engliſh miles from the city. Our traveller alſo "poſed him farther" about the ſituation of Jeruſalem, the ſize of the cloyſter, its church, the number of fryars, &c. &c. none of which queſtions he could anſwer, but ſtood quivering for fear and ſhame, having never been in Aſia, nor thoſe parts; whereupon ſtealing out of the court, he was no more ſeen abroad; for he had got at court and in the kingdom above £200l. ſterling.

But to proceed—On the ſame day they ſaw an uninhabited houſe, ſaid to have been Elizabeth's at the time of the ſalutation, and the ſanctuary in which Zacharias was ſtruck dumb, the cave in which St John did penance, the fountain in which Philip baptized the Eunuch, &c. and lodged that night at Bethlehem, in a Franciſcan monaſtery of ſix fryars. After ſupper they viewed, by candle light, the place where Chriſt was born, over which is built the moſt magnificent church in all Aſia or Africa, being decorated with 150 pillars. In the place of the crib is its reſemblance, over which hung lamps of pure gold, conſtantly burning. They were ſhewn alſo the place over which the ſtar ſtaid, and a cave in which the Virgin Mary was hid from Herod's perſecution, whoſe earth, it is alledged, has ſuch virtue, that a little of it drunk in any liquor gives abundance of milk to ſuch child-bearing women as are in want of it; which our traveller boldly affirms to be true, having ſeen its efficacy tried. A pound weight of this duſt he brought to England, and with other rare relicks preſented half of it to king James's queen. Bethlehem (he adds) is the pleaſanteſt village in all Judea, being ſituated on a pretty hill, five miles from Jeruſalem, and producing olive and fig-trees, ſome corn, and a kind of white wine. The other places that he viſited were, Solomon's fiſh ponds, Joſeph's pit, David's cave, Rachel's tomb, Habakkuk's houſe, Bathſheba's pond, David's ruined palace, Simon's habitation, the Potters' field, the pool and ruined tower of Siloam, the brook Kedron, the caſtle and tomb of Lazarus, Martha's houſe, &c. and all theſe and more he deſcribes more particularly than they ever were before, having employed twelve days in viewing them. And while he and the ten other Franks were waiting at Jeruſalem for a caravan of grand Cairo, to go down to Egypt, fryar Lorenzo, whoſe life Lithgow had ſaved on the *Quaranto* (*ſee above*), privately, but gratefully, preſented him with twelve croſſes, made of the olive-wood of mount Olivet, each croſs having 24 relicks indented in them, with forty pair of chaplets made of the ſame wood, two pair of Turkiſh handkerchiefs, and three pair of garters and girdles of the holy grave; and a Chriſtian purveyor for the fryars engraved on their ſeveral arms, upon Chriſt's ſepulchre, the name of Jeſus and the holy croſs, at their own deſire. But Lithgow "decyphered and ſubjoined below his "the four incorporate crowns of king "James, with this inſcription, *Vivat* Ja-"cobus *Rex*," giving the fellow two piaſtres.

He fixed, alſo, theſe lines for king James.

"Long may he live, and long may God above
Confirm, reward, increaſe his Chriſtian love!
That he (bleſt king of men) may never ceaſe
To keep his badge, the ſacred prince of peace;
And there's the motto of his maiden crown,
Hæc nobis invicta miſerunt, ne'er wonne."

The guardian, however, hearing this, was much offended at his polluting that holy place with the name of ſuch an arch-enemy to the Romiſh church. But hearing Lithgow recite "his heroic virtues, his bounty, wiſdom, and learning," his fury abated; and he begged him to intreat ſome gratuity from his majeſty

for maintaining thoſe ſacred monuments, his ſubjects being as free here as they; which he performed, after his arrival in England, when he preſented to his majeſty the turpentine rod from Jordan, and other rare things, in the privy garden of Greenwich. The king replied, "they never ſought any help of him, and if they had, he would have ſupported their neceſſity." For ſeventeen days diet at the convent, the whole *ſtridor dentium* came to 5 l. 2 s. *i. e.* ſix ſhillings a day. The guardian's ſecretary then preſented him his patent under their great ſeal, which coſt him three gold ſequins. But this he afterwards loſt at Malaga. The guide and interpreter had alſo two ſequins from each, and the ſtewards, porter, and cook, one. In the whole, our author's expences and tributes, at Jeruſalem, &c. amounted to 18 l. 16 s. ſterling. May 12. the other ten and he joined the caravan for Egypt, who furniſhed all but him (for he never would ride) with camels and dromedaries, and ſo they marched through the S. W. parts of Judea, towards Idumea, or Edom, bidding farewell to Sion.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE debate concerning ſubſcription to articles of faith has been long and variouſly agitated, and yet I think it might be brought to a ſhort iſſue. I am an advocate for private judgment; but I want to exerciſe it only in a conſiſtency with the laws of my country, and the conſtitution of that church whoſe mandates I am bound to obey—by neither of which it is taken away.

In the midſt of jarring opinions, the fruits of incapacity, prejudice, or ſiniſter deſign, the united wiſdom of our nation was exerted to diſcover and collect the doctrines of ſalvation, not as a ſtandard, but as agreeable to ſcripture, which is the ſtandard. An eſtabliſhment is made, holding forth a *proviſion* for ſuch as believe and are found qualified to teach theſe doctrines ſo fixed and explained. Whoever does not believe them, ſhould not undertake to teach them. Whoever once believed them, and was in conſequence admitted to a benefice, if afterwards he alters his judgment, ought for that reaſon to reſign. The rights of conſcience are more ſacred than his worldly intereſt. Is it a pity that his honeſty ſhould deprive him of his ſtipend? It is the like pity that Popery ſhould exclude a man who cannot become a Proteſtant, from an office of high truſt in Great Britain. No miniſter, therefore, is juſtifiable in attacking ſubſcriptions, becauſe, in ſo doing, he ſets up his *own* wiſdom in oppoſition to that of a whole nation, which is not very modeſt, and violates alſo the condition upon which his ſtipend is given.

He ought firſt to pull down the eſtabliſhment—or make application to government to get it new modelled, and then, upon the rights of private judgment, inſiſt that both parliament and church renounce their own opinions, and adopt his in their room. Theſe he would ſubſcribe no doubt, and endeavour to compel others to ſubſcribe too, leſt enthuſiaſm ſhould continue in oppoſition to the pure dictates of his moſt enlightened reaſon, and the liberty of his conſcience. He who demands moſt latitude to himſelf, has commonly leaſt to give to others. I know no perſon ſo bigotted as a ſceptic philoſopher, or a divine of modern enlargement.

But ſuppoſe that he who exclaims ſo loudly againſt ſubſcriptions in the church of Scotland, as an arbitrary invaſion of private judgment, which yet is by no means the caſe, as he is neither forced to fetter himſelf, nor continue in his fetters longer than he pleaſes: I ſay, ſuppoſe this man ſhould not take it into his head to fix down his opinions upon others, but leave every man to roam at large in his new arrangement of the church, what would the conſequence be? All the abſurdities and ſuperſtitions that ever were taught, for any aſſurance that we can have to the contrary, might be preached from the Bible, whenever licentiouſneſs and intereſt ſhould call for the expedient. Deiſm, for inſtance; as old Tindal thought, and many Tindals at this very day think, that Chriſtianity and Deiſm are one and the ſame thing. What is the cauſe? They are ſtrangers to that candour, freedom, and accuracy, to which they make ſuch ſublime pretenſions. Another might preach Mahometaniſm from theſe words, "Rejoice, O young man, in the days of thy youth, walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the ſight of thine eyes." A third might thunder out Heatheniſm and a multiplicity of gods, from theſe paſſages which

contain the doctrine of the Trinity. If you ſay that ſuch groſs abuſe would not be ſuffered, I aſk—what can hinder it? Shall preſbyteries, ſynods, or aſſemblies? Then recourſe muſt be had to human judgment, as at preſent—without, perhaps, the ſame care, abilities, and love of religion, to aid the judges in their deciſion.

The ſecond branch of the argument admitted the idea of an eſtabliſhment. Now let us ſuppoſe the eſtabliſhment quite removed.—If Chriſtianity is alſo removed with it, there is an end of the matter. The impoſition of articles is gone, but ſo are the profits. But if Chriſtianity ſhould maintain its ground, and continue in eſteem, each congregation would elect and ſupport their own paſtor, and as certainly, before his admiſſion, require a confeſſion of his faith; becauſe it is impoſſible to conceive any people ſo much in earneſt about religion, as to chuſe and pay a teacher, and at the ſame time be totally unconcerned about what he was to teach them. Thus, whether a national eſtabliſhment ſubſiſts, or is aboliſhed, a ſubſcription in one ſhape or other, and the payment of ſtipends, muſt, in the reaſon of things, be connected, till all men ſhall agree in their religious ſentiments.

Private perſons may enjoy what opinions they pleaſe, and no man has a right to interfere; but public miniſters are accountable to that public who employ and maintain them. If they cannot anſwer their expectations, they ought never to undertake it; and if, after they are engaged, the terms appear ſuch as they cannot approve, out of a ſacred reſpect to God and their conſciences, they ought to demit their charge—or if they mean to reap the profits, while they alter the nature and meaſure of their ſervice, they ought in decency to be ſilent. But the public can never be bound to depart from the intereſts of religion, and of a nation, to quiet the minds of a few individuals. I ſay *few*, for if the kingdom groaned under ſubſcription as a burden, the kingdom could caſt it down. Till that period arrives, thoſe who lament their preſent reſtraints, and have ſuch a tender feeling for the honour and purity of the goſpel in theſe days of degeneracy, when an honeſt man cannot poſſeſs a living and yet preach what he pleaſes, may for their greater ſafety aſk counſel of our Saviour, and I ſuppoſe he will tell them, "If any man love houſes or lands, &c. more than me, he is not worthy of me." If they know not, then, what courſe to purſue, let them conſider the perplexing caſe of Balaam, and try if they can accompliſh that in which he ſo unhappily miſcarried.

In the above obſervations, I have avoided all perſonalities, nor have I meddled with that abſtruſe queſtion, "How far we may go in ſwearing, or ſubſcribing to articles in a ſenſe different from the obvious one?" I have undertaken to overthrow no man's arguments in particular, as things are often inadvertently jumbled together which ought to be ſeparated, and therefore require much room, but have juſt laid my own view of this diſputed point before the public, who will admit, or reject my concluſion as they think proper. Various and oppoſite ſenſes impoſed on the ſame paſſages of ſcripture, introduced the neceſſity of confeſſions and ſubſcriptions: and that neceſſity will be ſeen and felt till Chriſtians be of one heart and of one mind: with which happy revolution, may the Father of mercies bleſs this divided world! *Amen.*

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHAT follows is humbly offered in anſwer to a letter engroſſed in your Magazine [Vol. xxix. P. 172], addreſſed to the right honourable Lord Advocate:

The notary who wrote that letter, admits there was a caſe *in point* then depending, to which probably he was agent. His letter, therefore, had a threefold view, neither of which, it is believed, have had the wiſhed-for ſucceſs. By the addreſs, he hoped to procure, *gratis*, the countenance of the eloquent and learned lawyer he addreſſes, which had the plea been tenible, would undoubtedly have been granted.—His ſecond view was not ſo decent, for his letter had a direct tendency *circumvenire religionem judicis*.—His other intention was, no doubt, to bring griſt to his own mill. How miſerably he has been diſappointed, is evident from the *unanimous* judgment of the ſupreme court in the caſe he alludes to.

It is believed the notaries will think themſelves as little obliged to Mr J. G.

for informing the public that they were, in days of yore, clerks to the acts of the Roman martyrs, as if he were to tell your readers that in this age they are appointed to take down the harangues of every malefactor, who figures away at the foot of the gallows;—indeed, it is not eaſy to ſee the connection between martyrdom and poinding.—For that reaſon the character and qualifications of a notary are intirely out of the queſtion.—Theſe gentlemen have, no doubt, been preſent at ſome poindings; but it conſiſts with J. G.'s perſonal knowledge that, notwithſtanding their learning, prudence, humility, and as many *et cætera's* as he pleaſes to add, they have cauſed irregularities in poinding, which the moſt illiterate officers would have avoided.—Did Mr J. G. ever hear of a notary leaving a ſchedule of poinding without mentioning any appriſers? Or did *he* or any of his brethren ever cauſe the poinded goods be adjudged to a third party without carrying them to the market croſs? Where is the poinding officer that, when left to his own direction, would neglect eſſentials ſo requiſite!

As the public may be prejudiced by the worthy notary's addreſs, and ignorant people imagine that he or ſome of his brethren are eſſential in poindings; it is proper to undeceive them, and in doing ſo, it will only be neceſſary to give a ſummary of the pleadings in his own caſe.

The ſheriff of Edinburgh was pleaſed to ſet aſide a regular poinding becauſe a notary was not preſent. The cauſe was removed to the ſupreme court by advocation. Mr G. then publiſhed his addreſs, which was excellent materials for his counſel, whoſe arguments in his information were the ſame, almoſt *totidem verbis*.—The opinion of Lord Bankton was quoted, reference was had to the offices of a notary and meſſenger, and the notary's *prudent* interpoſition to prevent affliction and diſtreſs, much deſcanted upon.

On the other hand, the practice of the country was oppened. It was admitted, that in poinding for large ſums, or in caſes where any dubiety was likely to occur, meſſengers did *ſometimes* carry notaries along with them, but that their preſence was not eſſential; and that, in fact, many poindings were executed *without* them.—All warrants for poinding are directed to meſſengers at arms or other inferior officers—not one word of a notary; ſo that it is intirely in the option of the poinding-officer, who is declared ſheriff in that part, to take one along with him or not, as he thinks proper.—A notary has no name in a poinding, the party or his procurator, the meſſenger, appriſers and witneſſes being all that is required.—No proviſion is made for him, though the officer is allowed a ſheriff-fee; ſo that it would be impoſing an unneceſſary hardſhip upon the creditor, to load him with the fees of a notary (which by the bye are generally very extravagant), for which he could have no recourſe on his debtor.—Suppoſe, for inſtance, a creditor ſhould be obliged to recover a ſmall debt of 40 s. by poinding, and that the debtor's effects lay at the diſtance of ten or twelve miles from the reſidence of the notary; after paying his fees, let me aſk how much of the 40 s. the creditor would pocket?—It is abſurd, therefore, to imagine that the legiſlature would entail ſo unneceſſary an expence on the lieges—an expence which could ſerve no good purpoſe whatever. The poinding officer is *judge*, and, in his preſence, the notary, who only acts as clerk, dares not open his mouth*.

The acts of parliament were examined, and it was ſhown, that from the act 1469, the earlieſt ſtatute where we have any thing of the form of poindings, down to the Britiſh ſtatute, 20th Geo. II. no mention is made of the preſence or aſſiſtance of a notary being eſſential.—The acts of ſederunt were alſo alluded to, particularly the act 9th Auguſt 1754, regulating the form and preference of poindings, not one of which ſo much as hints at the preſence of a notary.

The authors who have written on the law of Scotland were next referred to. The form of poinding, ſo accurately ſtated in the *Quoniam Attachiamenta*, was quoted; and the account of that diligence given by Sir James Balfour; neither of which ſo much as mentions a notary. Sir George Mackenzie ſays, That the meſſenger writes the execution

* Did ever Mr G. hear of the bailie officer at Leith, who, when his notary preſumed to give ſome directions relative to the execution of a poinding, deſired him to hold his tongue, as he was only his clerk?—Does this reflect much honour on the clerks to the Roman martyrs? But all is not gold that glitters.

of poinding, and that this execution bears faith; which ſhows that there can be no occaſion for the preſence of a notary to authenticate the proceedings. Lord Stair's opinion is expreſs; when treating on this ſubject he ſays, That *if* there be a notary preſent, his inſtrument may be taken; which plainly implies that the adhibiting of a notary was intirely arbitrary, left to the choice of the parties, according to the circumſtances of the caſe.

Mr Erſkine is the lateſt author on the Scots law, who, though he treats the ſubject of poindings with great accuracy and diſtinctneſs, and though he had the opinion of Lord Bankton (quoted by Mr J. G.) before him, which he would certainly have followed had he thought it juſt, yet ſays not a ſingle word of the preſence of a notary being eſſential, nor can it be believed that this author, who, in point of accuracy, is inferior to none, would have ſuppreſſed ſo material a circumſtance, had the want of it been ſufficient to reduce a poinding, otherwiſe complete.

Such are the authorities referred to on both ſides of the queſtion.—Mr J. G. ſtarted the opinion of Lord Bankton, and the more formidable judgment of the S—ſſ-d—te of Edinburgh, *contra* all and ſundry. To theſe were opponed the whole acts of parliament, acts of ſederunt, and law-books—which deſerved moſt weight, you, Mr Printer, and your impartial readers will be at no loſs to determine. The Lords were unanimous, and, unluckily for Mr J. G. and his fraternity, found that they were *not* neceſſary in a poinding.

After what has been ſtated, it would be conſuming time in vain to attempt to relieve the gentleman's imaginary fears—or to ſuggeſt any other perſons to act in the place of notaries, ſeeing they never had any place at a poinding. I have heard that Mr G. propoſes to ſubſtitute the clergy in their place, and that every miniſter ſhall preſide at the poindings in his own pariſh *gratis*. This is an employment which, it is believed, the reverend brethren will eaſily diſpenſe with—however, if Mr G. procures a law to that purpoſe, they can ſtate the trouble to account of works of neceſſity and mercy.

As you have admitted the random declamation of a notary, you cannot, in juſtice, reject this anſwer, which as already noticed, is in a great meaſure compiled from the pleadings in the cauſe. It would have appeared ſooner had not its author expected the interference of ſome abler pen. Yours, &c.

A. B. C.

Edinburgh, Oct. 11.

Extraordinary Recovery from Suffocation. Tranſlated from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ON the 28th of November 1773, about ſix o'clock in the evening, the Abbe' Bricquet de la Vaux, a prieſt of the community of St James's, was deſirous of bathing in a bath warmed by means of a cylinder, with a charcoal fire. Scarcely had he plunged in before he loſt his ſenſes. Not a ſoul was in the chamber; but, as the Sieur Royer (the ſon of the king of Spain's firſt ſurgeon) and myſelf were in an adjoining apartment, we heard, as it were, the groans of a dying perſon. We haſtened to the bath, where we found the Abbe' totally inſenſible, with his head hanging over the ſide of the bath.—Aſſiſted by ſome neighbours, who had by this time entered the apartment, we lifted his body out of the water, and conveyed it to a ſpacious chamber, where there was a prodigious current of air. In endeavouring to expedite the buſineſs we ſtruck the body againſt a glaſs-door, whereby the Abbe's arm was cut in two places. This, however, occaſioned not the ſmalleſt ſign of ſenſation; on the contrary, the Abbe' was, to all appearance, quite deprived of life; his face ſwelled to an immoderate ſize, and reddened remarkably; his eyes were fixed in an unmeaning ſtare, and his body was inſufferably hot. In trying to recover him, we purſued the method laid down by the Sieur Portal in the royal academy. We ſtretched the body on the ground, and opened the windows to let in a greater draught of air. There was a briſk cold wind: yet, agreeable to the directions, we ſluiced the body with cold water. In a little time, the Abbe' foamed at the mouth; the muſcles of his face and eyes began to move, though with irregular convulſive motions; his eye-balls rolled in their ſockets, and his lips, by contraction, came in cloſe contact with each other. We ſeized this opportunity to pour vinegar down his throat, and to apply it to his noſe. On the very

first application, it had a wonderful effect, for it enabled him almoſt inſtantaneouſly to draw his breath. In a little time he could articulate, and, in a dejected tone of voice, cried out, "I am expiring!" We then attempted to give him more vinegar, but his throat was ſo violently convulſed that he could not ſwallow; however, the little he did get down, with the efforts we made, proved ſo extremely ſalutary, that, in a very ſhort time, he recovered the perfect uſe of his ſenſes. On inquiry, we found that he did not recollect a ſyllable of what had paſſed; that he remembered nothing of his having plunged into the bath; that he had not perceived any effects from the charcoal vapour; that he had felt nothing of the cuts he had received in his arm by the glaſs, nor of the fluicing he underwent with the cold water; but that he had returned to life as if awakened from ſleep, with a total obliviſcence of every paſt tranſaction. A violent head-ach, for about half an hour, as if it had been occaſioned by the too tight preſſure of a bandage, was all the inconvenience he experienced, and he is now in as perfect a ſtate of ſanity as if nothing had happened. (Signed) BANAU, M. D.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE two papers that appeared ſome time ago in your miſcellany, with the ſignature of Spectator, I have peruſed with attention; but am ſorry to ſay, they afforded me ſo little ſatisfaction. The knowledge their writer has had of his ſubject, is that of a ſtranger to it indeed! His "candour;" his "goodwill to the clergy;" his "zeal for religion" I diſpute not: but his *cacoethes ſcribendi* ſeems to have been greater than either. He begins with profeſſing himſelf a ſtranger to this country; and yet he very ſeriouſly deſcants on the moſt important eſtabliſhment in it, and with vaſt ſelf-importance offers the members of it his advice—or rather dictates to them their behaviour in the moſt important branches of their duty.

But his principal intention would appear to have been, to repreſent the patrons of pariſhes in an odious, and the poorer ſtudents of divinity in a deſpicable point of view. If this was his benevolent deſign, I think he had better have kept at home, and not have intruded with his ignorance and malevolence on thoſe with whom (as a ſtranger) he had no connection.

He ſeems at a loſs to find epithets coarſe enough for thoſe patrons who beſtow livings on thoſe who have been in their family as tutors to their children. He might have told us a proper reaſon for his finding fault with them. But as it is a cuſtom, Mr Spectator, perhaps, behoved to rail at it. For my part, I do not ſee to whom elſe they could with greater propriety, or, if Mr Spectator pleaſes, with a ſafer conſcience, give a preſentation, than to thoſe with whom they are perſonally acquainted, and whoſe conduct, manners and abilities they perfectly know. Mr Spectator may talk about prior bargains—it is the language of ignorance and malevolence! I have known many young men in gentlemen's families as preceptors to their children; but I never knew one who had made ſuch a bargain as Mr Spectator ſpeaks of. I have, indeed, known a patron, on taking a preacher or ſtudent of divinity into his family, promiſe him his intereſt in procuring him a living on condition of his behaving properly; and I have known ſuch a promiſe broken on his not doing ſo—I mean when the young man behaved unworthy his character. Such promiſes are, however, far from common—they are rare.

But, adds this gentleman, tutors are improper perſons for the miniſterial office. If this is fact, the patrons are indeed to blame. But Mr Spectator ſhould have told us in what reſpects, before he condemned them. He ſays, indeed, that they are in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude. But does it therefore follow, ſuppoſing his aſſertion as true as it is falſe, that they are improper perſons for the miniſtry. I confeſs I cannot ſee the connection from whence this inference is drawn; nor, though I did, would I allow it true; experience alone ſhould decide. And does not Mr Spectator himſelf acknowledge, that there have been excellent divines taken from this order. Indeed, many ſuch there are at preſent in the church, that have been once galled with the chains of this ſo abject ſervitude. But, perhaps, their gratitude and joy for having ſo happily got rid of their ſlavery, may have inſpired them with piety, and have adorned them with the graces!

Schoolmaſters, too, come under this

gentleman's unmerciful hand. Notwithſtanding, he ſays, a good ſchoolmaſter is one of the moſt reſpectable characters in ſociety, he would abſolutely exclude them from the pulpit. For, their manners, he tells us, are illiberal, and they therefore are not at all calculated to reform the gay rake, and the abandoned libertine. And does Mr Spectator think that rakes and libertines are to be reformed by miniſters (if ſuch there are) of manners ſimilar to their own? I am afraid that to them the goſpel is loſt; nor will the moſt refined manners of a miniſter overcome the inveterate habits of vice in a profligate. Add to this, that the greater part of miniſters are ſettled in diſtant pariſhes where no ſuch characters exiſt; and where inſtruction, to be effectual, muſt be conveyed in the plain unadorned precepts of Chriſtianity, and not diſguiſed in the garb of affectation and ſhow.

Beſides, Mr Spectator knows that the generality of the livings of the Scots clergy do not exceed 60l. *per annum.* How then can he think that young men of family and fortune will look upon them as an object worthy of their ambition? Or, how ſhould they be elſe ſupplied, than indeed they are, by men from the lower ranks of life, and whoſe genius and induſtry raiſe them from their native obſcurity.

Excuſe, Mr Printer, this trouble from one who is a real friend to the intereſts of ſociety, and who (as well as Mr Spectator) wiſhes to ſee religion flouriſh, and its teachers an ornament to their profeſſion. Yours, &c.

Oct. 2. FIDELIS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BEING neceſſarily confined at home laſt Sunday, and having, from a window of my apartment, a near view of a church and church-yard, I had an opportunity of ſeeing many of both ſexes going in to the houſe of God to pay their weekly tribute of praiſe and thankſgiving. This naturally led me to meditate a little upon the propriety of public worſhip, and the indiſpenſible obligations we are under thus publicly to aſſemble ourſelves together, and unite in praiſing that God who is the Author, the liberal Author, of all our public as well as private mercies. I was alſo led to view with gratitude, the valuable privilege we enjoy by being thus permitted to worſhip God agreeable to the dictates of our conſciences, under the ſanction of lawful authority—*none making us afraid.*

However ſmall ſome may count this privilege, and however much they may undervalue and deſpiſe it, I will venture to pronounce it one, nay, the greateſt we in this land enjoy. Thoſe who live in a conſtant and habitual neglect of this duty, from an affected dignity of mind, ſuperior degrees of learning, and a pretended refinement of taſte above others, not only ſhew themſelves deſtitute of all theſe boaſted acquirements, but alſo of good manners, and living in the open and avowed contempt of the laws of God and of their country.

There is ſuch a beauty and ſimplicity in the very externals of public worſhip, that I have often been ſurpriſed that they do not more attract even thoſe who have no taſte for its ſpiritual part: for inſtance, what is more elevating to the mind than the hearing ſome hundreds, all with one voice, uttering the ſame hymn of praiſe, eſpecially if we further conſider the dignity of the Being whoſe praiſe is thus celebrated: Such an effect has this part of public worſhip upon the mind, that I remember once to have heard a gentleman (well known for his literary productions, and at the ſame time for his contempt of religion), declare, that it made the very hair of his head ſtand, and ſtruck his mind with awe and dread. If the very ſound has this effect upon the careleſs and indifferent, what influence muſt it have upon the mind ſeriouſly engaged in it!—

I intended to have enlarged further upon this, as well as all the other parts of public worſhip (of this eſtabliſhment), in order, if poſſible, to engage the attention of ſome who have hitherto lived in the avowed contempt and neglect of public worſhip, as well as to excite thoſe who are not chargeable with this neglect to a ſuitable improvement of that duty, and to the apoſtolic exhortation, "Forget not the aſſembling of yourſelves together, as the manner of ſome is." My further obſervations upon this ſubject ſhall be ſent you from time to time, if you chuſe to inſert them in your uſeful Magazine: Mean time, your receiving the hints now given, will oblige,

Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

" Ought our parliament to accept of any
' terms from America but thoſe of ab-
' ſolute ſubmiſſion?"

SIR,

WHEN the royal mandates of the Britiſh empire are haughtily defied; when her laws, the bulwarks of her liberties, are licentiouſly profaned; when the uplifted ſword of rebellion bids a deadly defiance to authority—in ſuch an alarming ſituation of affairs, will the voice of reaſon be known? will conciliatory ſchemes be effectual? If credulity herſelf can believe that they will, let her ſurvey the conduct of America—let her ſurvey the conduct of theſe ungrateful men who, under the influence of Britiſh power, have ariſen from miſery and contempt to dignity and opulence; in whoſe defence our treaſures have been expended, and our armies ſacrificed.

When the ſhackles of ſlavery were prepared for America, and when the powers of deſpotiſm had doomed her deſtruction, the interpoſing arm of her parent was lifted up in her defence, and the lives of thouſands were the ranſom of her ſafety: But when her days of carnage were gone, when the gloomy terrors of Gaul were diſſipated, when the ſimple reward of allegiance was aſked, the imperious, the ungrateful tone of independence was aſſumed. Since that unhappy period, have the arms of lenity been extended: ſince the concluſion of a bloody war, have we vainly liſtened to American pretences.—If ſuch patience and ſuch forbearance have only ripened this deadly, this dangerous rebellion, well may we curſe the virtues of lenity, for " they have undone our country."

Is their denial of our right of taxation a bulwark ſufficient to protect them from our vengeance? Surely no man, the leaſt acquainted with the conſtitution of our country, can ſeriouſly maintain a doctrine ſo abſurd.—As the Britiſh government has juſtly been eſteemed the great protector of our lives and liberties, ſo, at the hazard of our lives and liberties, ought this government to be ſupported. As the Britiſh government has ever accounted herſelf bound to afford protection to her ſubjects in America, of unavoidable conſequence muſt her ſubjects in America be bound to ſupport that government. *That they who accept of protection ſtipulate obedience, is a well known maxim*—a maxim founded on the uniform experience of nations. It is the corner-ſtone of our conſtitution; it is a mutual contract, founded on the ſtricteſt principle of juſtice; a contract which carries the cleareſt evidence that a parliamentary power has a right to demand the ſupport and aſſiſtance of thoſe to whom this power has afforded protection.

If we ſay that our parliaments are not in poſſeſſion of this power, then where is the ſubject, whether in Scotland, England, or America, who is not intitled to ſet the laws of his country at defiance? If we ſay that they are in poſſeſſion of this power, then where the Briton, nay, where is the American, who, though concealed under the veil of independence, ſhall dare to refuſe his proportional ſhare of ſupport? who ſhall dare to violate the ſacred laws of his country, and eſcape the vengeance of an inſulted government?

Though, indeed, it may ſeem that I am a novice in politics—though it may not become me to weild the ſceptre of authority, or to launch the thunder of the ſtate, yet had I a voice in the great council of the nation on the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs, I think that every principle of juſtice, every dictate of reaſon, every patriot virtue would impel me to declare, that where the ſacred laws of my country were daringly defied, the ſacred vengeance of thoſe laws ſhould be rigidly inflicted.

When our miniſters of juſtice are torn from the tribunal, when the bloody banners of rebellion are unrolled againſt them, when the fields of America are ſtrewed with the carcaſes of men who have often expoſed their lives in her defence,—in ſuch a ſituation of affairs, ſhall the arm of lenity be ſtill extended? Shall the majeſty of Britain confeſs his inability to govern? Shall he beſeech his rebellious ſubjects in America to obey his laws?—Forbid it honour! forbid it juſtice! forbid it every patriot virtue that guards the throne! For it is not a repreſentation in parliament, neither is it an exemption from taxes that will ſatisfy the wild fury of their lawleſs ambition. It ought ever to be remembered that nothing leſs than *a diviſion of empire* is the real aim of American policy. This conſideration, I hope, will ſtimulate the vengeance of our armies, and rouſe the

terrors of our fleets, will brace the nerves of the uplifted arm, and redouble the fury of the defcending fword.

And when rebellious America fhall fhake to her center; when her favage inhabitants fhall tremble at the roar of the Britifh lion; when the crefted pride of her cities fhall be humbled in the duft, then will fhe repent her of her folly, and execrate the day fhe departed from her allegiance; and not till then ought a Britifh prince to liften to the impulfe of mercy, or a Britifh warrior to fheath the fword of vengeance. Yours, &c.

Pro Rege et Patria.

The BARBER'S *Difficulties concerning the Conteft with* America.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THOUGH I be but a poor barber, and has but a poor head of my own, I has as honneft a hart as the beft in our town, not excepting the lawyer and the parfon. I would fain be a patrot too, becaufe as how I loves the name, but the patrots that I fhaves has fome opinions that I does not underftand; and ever fince I refufed to fhave our excifeman, for being a place-man, and a friend to the miniftry, I have no one I dares open my mind to. Now if you will get me an anfwer to my doubts to fet my conffienfe at reft, I will fhave you and comb your wig gratis, whenever you comes through our town.

They tells me that if America does not get the better of us, that we fhall all be made flaves of. Now, help my poor weak head! for to be fure it muft be weakneis in mee, I does not fee, how being well thrafhed by our Collonees can be the way to fecure our freedom: But I be no fcholar, I wifhes I was.

They fays too, that the Americans fight againft us, becaufe we expect them to pay taxes; but if we would let them alone, and not afk for any, they would give us every thing we wifhed for. Now this I pofitively does not believe; for if our overfeer, the devil take him, forgive me! was not to infift on my paying the poor's-rate, I'll be hanged if ever I fhould carry it to him. No, no; I knows better than that, and fo does the Boftonians too. My wife will never forgive their throwing fo much good tea into the fea, and is always teefing me to know whether they have paid for it. But women will babble about affairs they know nothing of.

I am told that it is not fair to tax the Americans without they were repreferted in our houfe of commons; but unlefs they fent enough to make it impoffible for them to be out-voted, I thinks their members would always make a very filly Minority, and ftand gaping at each other; as much as to fay, we had better be at home than to take up ufelefs room here!

The Americans fay, that they acknowledge the fupremacy of the Britifh parliament, in every thing except in laying taxes on them; but if this doctrine was brought home to my little fhop, it would make my wife's blood boil, much fooner than the pot for our dinner. If my cuftomers were to talk to me in this here manner, and fay, "Tom Grizzle, we 'all confefs a willing fubmiffion to you, 'as far as to admit that you have an 'undoubted right to fhave and powder 'us, but you have no power to take the 'money out of our pockets without our 'confent. As free-born Britons, if we 'chufe to give you any, we will give it 'when it is convenient to us; but of this 'we are to be the judges, and infift alfo 'upon knowing how it is to be applied. 'We will give you enough to find you 'in razors, combs, and powder, for our 'ufe; but will not be your flaves, to 'fupport you and your draggle-tailed 'wife."

Now, Mr Printer, give me your honeft opinion what reply I ought to make to fuch a rafcally fet of cuftomers; and when you comes to our town, only afk for THE BARBER.

WIG-*town, Oct.* 7

Character of RICHARD NASH, *Efq; of Bath. By the late Dr* GOLDSMITH.

A COOL Biographer, unbiaffed by reffentment or regard, will probably find nothing in this man truly great or ftrongly vicious. His virtues were all amiable, and more adapted to procure friends than admirers; they were more capable of raifing love than eftеem. He was naturally endued with good fenfe; but by having been long accuftomed to purfue trifles, his mind fhrunk to the fize of the little object on which it was employed.—His generofity was boundlefs, becaufe his tendernefs and his vanity

were in equal proportion; the one impelling him to relieve misery, and the other to make his benevolence known. In all his actions, however virtuous, he was guided by sensation, and not by reason; so that the uppermost passion was ever sure to prevail. His being constantly in company had made him an easy, though not a polite companion. He chose to be thought rather an odd fellow than a well-bred man; perhaps that mixture of respect and ridicule, with which his mock-royalty was treated, first inspired him with this resolution. The foundations of his empire were laid in vicious compliance; the continuance of his reign was supported by a virtuous impartiality. In the beginning of his authority he, in reality, obeyed those whom he pretended to govern; towards the end he attempted to extort a real obedience from his subjects, and supported his right by prescription.—Like a monarch *Tacitus* talks of, they complied with him at first because they loved, they obeyed at last because they feared him. He often led the rich into new follies, in order to promote the happiness of the poor, and served the one at the expence of the other. Whatever his vices were, they were of use to society; and this neither Petronius, nor Apicius, nor Tigellius, nor any other professed voluptuary could say. To set him up, as some do, for a pattern of imitation, is wrong, since all his virtues received a tincture from the neighbouring folly; to denounce peculiar judgment against him is equally unjust, as his faults raise rather our mirth than our detestation.—He was fitted for the station in which fortune placed him. It required no great abilities to fill it, and few of great abilities but would have disdained the employment. He led a life of vanity, and long mistook it for happiness. Unfortunately he was taught at last to know, that a man of pleasure leads the most unpleasant life in the world.

MOMUS; *or, The* LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

The HUMOURS *of a* WET SUNDAY.

HAVING dined with a friend a few Sundays ago at his villa within a few miles of London, I was, on my return home, overtaken by a violent shower, and obliged to put up at the first public-house I met with upon the road. While I was there watching the weather from a window, that I might seize a favourable moment to pursue my journey without being in a dripping condition, I was not a little amused with a collection of draggled females, who with their loving husbands, &c. were driven, by the torrents pouring upon their heads, to shelter themselves under the same roof.

"L—d have mercy upon me!" exclaimed a woman of the largest size, and rendered still more weighty by her corpulence, "L—d have mercy upon me!" wiping her face, which shone like a cook-maid's, with her apron—"I am sure this is making a toil of a pleasure; here we labour and take pains all the week on purpose to have a little comfort on a Sunday, and now you see I shall spoil every *individil* thing about me; besides, I am so fatigued into the bargain: but I told my husband this very morning, that I would never set out again without a coach, or a *shay*, or something to carry me."

"You're in the right of it," replied her friend, a tall, raw-boned woman, with her mouthful of pins, with which she was endeavouring to pin up her petticoat; "I am sure I will not slave myself to death again for all the pleasure upon earth; and yet I'll not sit at home all day neither."

"What's that you won't do?" said a poor, meagre, half-starved fellow, who was by this time come up to them with a heavy child in each arm. "I am sure you have not the reason to complain I have, who have carried the boys so many miles;—you are never satisfied; but you shall carry them yourself the rest of the way, or leave them behind."

Here, being hardly able to stand with his encumbrances, he was going to throw off his load;—his rib then called out to him in a raised, but not in a very melodious voice, "Don't offer to set my children down, don't, I say! do you think I will have their coats wetted, and their frocks dirtied? Who must clean them? Not you, I suppose you will tell me, like a sneaking devil as you are; but come what will, please God, you shall stand at the wash-tub till you drop; for I will see them all *got up*, to cure you of dragging me from home upon my feet; and now we are brought into this precious pickle, I wonder what is to become of us."

"Oh," replied her unweildy neighbour, "we muſt ſtay till we can light of a coach; and in the mean time let us call for ſomething.—What do you like beſt, ma'am?"

"You may call for what you pleaſe," anſwered the diſtreſſed huſband, interrupting her, "but then you muſt pay for it, as I have not a ſingle ſix pence left out of my whole week's wages—'tis all gone."

"Gone!" cried his clamorous lady; "gone! Why, then, if we *ſhould* have the good luck to meet with a *ſhay* or a coach, we muſt be wet to the ſkin becauſe you have no money to pay for it."

"No, but *you* have," replied he, "for I gave you every penny that I received laſt night, and did not even keep back enough for a ſingle pot of porter: I am ſure I drank nothing but Adam's ale after my bread and cheeſe before I went to bed, which has made me as weak as a rat."

"Weak!" ſaid ſhe, "weak with drinking water! That's a *good one*, indeed! I am ſure there is not a wholeſomer liquor in the world."

"Then I wonder, my dear," anſwered he, with an arch look, "that *you* drink ſo much ſtrong beer yourſelf."

"I drink ſtrong beer! Aye, and ſo I do, or elſe how ſhould I be able to ſuckle my two twins, God help me! As women go through ſo much in this world, they had need of ſomething to ſupport them; but men are always grudging them, and taking every thing for themſelves."

"Z—ds! what ails the woman," exclaimed the provoked huſband, "with her grudging? Didn't I give you all?"

"Yes, and then went and run up a long ſcore at the *Black Dog*; ſo we ſhall not have a farthing left to pay our rent."

"Why, we cannot eat our cake and have it," ſaid he; "you wanted to come a-pleaſuring, and ſo let's hear no more about it."

The waiter now made his appearance with a bowl of punch and a plate of cold boiled beef; and by ſo doing, put a ſtop to their altercation, as they all fell to as if they had not eaten a morſel that day, though they had dined very heartily upon a fillet of veal, and a gammon of bacon and greens, at an *ordinary* at *Hammerſmith*, and diſpatched a large quantity of ſtout beer, with a pot of tea, and ſeveral plates of bread and butter.

The preſent refreſhment put them into a tolerable humour. The mother of the twins took them by turns to the breaſt, while the father of them ſat down in the corner of the room to reſt himſelf till the rain was over.

When he began to think of ſetting off for the capital, the huge-waiſted lady ſaid to his wife in a whiſper, "If you will lend me enough to diſcharge the reckoning, I will treat in return next Sunday."

While this affair was agitating in one part of the room, a ſmart altercation was carried on in another between a lover and his miſtreſs, who had juſt been caught in the ſhower, and were drying themſelves over a pot of coffee. The lady was dreſt in the very extremity of the faſhion; her hair was ſtretched to above twice the length of her face; her hat was quite narrow before, and immenſely broad behind; her *Poloneſe* was tied up with the moſt elegant air imaginable, and ſhe had a pretty little foot juſt covered with a white ſlipper with a purple roſe, heel, and binding.—*He* had his hand on her ſhoulder, and *ſhe* was putting ſome ſugar into his cup, when a returned poſt-chaiſe drove up to the door. "There is a carriage," ſaid ſhe briſkly, "let us ſecure it."—Away ran he, but ſoon came back. "Well," ſaid the lady, "will he wait?"—"Wait!" replied the lover, "I did not aſk him, as he will not carry us to London under half-a-guinea; he is no common driver, it is a lord's carriage." "Well, and if my lord was here," anſwered ſhe, "he would be happy to have my company upon any terms;—and ſo you have let him go rather than give ſuch a paultry ſum to accommodate *me*: but I ſhall not walk, I aſſure you, nor draggle my petticoat like the wives of your dirty mechanics. I did not attach myſelf to *you*, but to enjoy all the pleaſures of life; and yet you are ſo ſcandalouſly mean as to deny me the common conveniencies; but I will leave you—I could not be uſed worſe if I was married."—Here ſhe flounced out of the room, and I preſently ſaw her drive off with an officer in his *phaeton*, in which ſhe certainly muſt have been half drowned, as the rain continued to come down with great violence; and the captain was too genteel to

have a top to his chaiſe, out of which ſhe was afterwards thrown by his driving too near a poſt juſt at the entrance into London, by which accident both her leg and arm were broken.

The curious *Trio* above-mentioned having thoroughly lined their inſides, ſet out on foot, and became quite regardleſs of their outſides; but their expences had been ſo heavy, and the reparations of the damages which their cloaths had ſuſtained made ſuch breaches in their pockets, that they were obliged not only to work harder than uſual during the following week, but to deny themſelves ſome of the loweſt neceſſaries of life; yet all their labour and œconomy could not enable them to make another excurſion when the next *Sunday* arrived; and as *that* Sunday happened to be a remarkable fine one, they ſpent it in quarrelling—becauſe they could not *enjoy* it, by *abuſing* it.

ANECDOTES *of* GEN. WASHINGTON' *the* American *Commander in Chief.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON was born at Coventry about the year 1709; his father having ſettled there, from Boſton in Lincolnſhire, the beginning of queen Anne's reign. His mother was niece to the famous general Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle. At eighteen he began a military life, by entering himſelf as a private in Wade's troop of horſe; he afterwards purchaſed a cornetcy in the ſame troop, where he continued to ſerve till after the late rebellion, when that troop being broke, he went abroad, and at the beginning of the late war was promoted in America, where he ſerved in the capacity of a colonel, with ſignal courage and fidelity; which ſo endeared him to that people, that they unanimouſly choſe him to the chief command upon the preſent conteſt.—Several of his relations now reſide at Coventry, and a nephew of his is a member of that corporation.

ANECDOTES *of* MAJOR ROGERS: *By a Gentleman of his acquaintance.*

THE major (who is a native of Ireland), at about fourteen years of age, embarked for America, where he employed the chief of his time in hunting, by which means he became acquainted with the Indians, their language, manners, and cuſtoms, and was much eſteemed by the different tribes. When he arrived at years of maturity, he married the daughter of Mr Brown, a clergyman, of Rhode Iſland, by whom he had two ſons, who are both living. In the late war he was made an officer in the provincial army; in which ſtation he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great valour. He was afterwards appointed by government to the poſt of major in the regulars. At the concluſion of the late war, the major having received promiſes of promotion from government, came over to England, where he remained in expectation of being provided for, till he became ſo embarraſſed in his circumſtances, that he was thrown into priſon, from whence he was cleared by the late inſolvent act. A few months after he was cleared, he received from government one hundred pounds, as a reward for his ſervices during the laſt war, with which he lately returned to his wife and family in America. On his arrival at Philadelphia he was received with the utmoſt applauſe by all ranks of people, and is now at the head of a numerous Indian army.

The major is about 46 years of age, a ſtrong, robuſt, and bold man; deliberate, of few words, generous to a fault, and deſperate when rouſed.

Whatever is is right: A JEU D'ESPRIT.

TWO friends, who had not ſeen each other for a long while, met one day by accident.—How do you do? ſays one.—"So, ſo," replies the other; "and yet I was married ſince you and I were together."—That is good news.—"Not very good—for it was my lot to chuſe a termagant."—It is a pity.—"I hardly think it ſo—for ſhe brought me two thouſand pounds."—Well, there is comfort.—"Not much—for with her fortune I purchaſed a quantity of ſheep, and they are all dead of the rot."—That is indeed diſtreſſing.—"Not ſo diſtreſſing as you may imagine—for by the ſale of their ſkins I got more than the ſheep coſt me."—In that caſe you are indemnified.—"By no means—for my houſe and all my money have been deſtroyed by fire."—Alas! this was a dreadful misfortune.—"Faith, not ſo dreadful—for my wife and houſe were burned together."

POETRY.

Mr POPE'S WELCOME *from* GREECE.

A Copy of Verſes written by Mr GAY, *upon Mr* POPE'S *having finiſhed his Tranſlation of* HOMER'S ILIAD.

I.

LONG haſt thou, friend! been abſent from thy ſoil,
Like patient *Ithacus* at ſiege of *Troy*;
I have been witneſs of thy ſix years toil,
Thy daily labours, and thy night's annoy;
Loſt to thy native land, with great turmoil,
On the wide ſea, oft threat'ning to deſtroy;
Methinks with thee I've trod *Sigean* ground,
And heard the ſhores of *Helleſpont* reſound.

II.

Did I not ſee thee when thou firſt fett'ſt ſail
To ſeek adventures fair on *Homer's* land?
Did I not ſee thy ſinking ſpirits fail,
And wiſh thy bark had never left the ſtrand?
Ev'n in mid ocean often didſt thou quail,
And oft lift up thy holy eye and hand,
Praying the virgin dear, and falſely choir,
Back to the port to bring thy bark intire.

III.

Chear up, my friend, thy dangers now are o'er; (pear:
Methinks—nay, ſure the riſing coaſts ap-
Hark how the guns ſalute from either ſhore,
As thy trim veſſel cuts the *Thames* ſo fair!
Shouts anſw'ring ſhouts from *Kent* and *Eſſex* roar, (air:
And bells break loud thro' every guſt of
Bonfires do blaze, and bones and cleavers ring,
As at the coming of ſome mighty king.

IV.

Now paſs we *Graveſend* with a friendly wind,
And *Tilbury's* white fort, and long *Blackwall*; (kind.
Greenwich, where dwells the friend of human
More viſited than or her park or hall—
Withers the good; and (with him ever join'd)
Facetious *Diſney*, greet thee firſt of all:
I ſee his chimney ſmoke, and here him ſay,
Duke! that's the room for *Pope*, and that for *Gay*.

V.

Come in, my friends, here ſhall ye dine and lie, (gain;
And here ſhall breakfaſt, and here dine a-
And ſup and breakfaſt on (if ye comply),
For I have ſtill ſome dozens of champaign:
His voice ſtill leſſens as the ſhip ſails by;
He waves his hand to bring us back in vain:
For now I ſee, I ſee proud *London's* ſpires;
Greenwich is loſt, and *Deptford* dock retires.

VI.

Oh what a concourſe ſwarms on yonder quay!
The ſky re-echoes with new ſhouts of joy:
By all this ſhow, I ween 'tis lord may'r's day;
I hear the voice of trumpet and hautboy—
No, now I ſee them near—Oh, theſe are they
Who came in crouds to welcome thee from *Troy*. (mourn'd,
Hail to the bard whom long as loſt we
From ſiege, from battle, and from ſtorm return'd!

VII.

Of goodly dames, and courteous knights, I view
The ſilken petticoat and broider'd veſt:
Yea peers, and mighty dukes, with ribbands blue: (breaſt.)
(True blue, fair emblem of unſtained
Others I ſee, as noble, and more true,
By no court-badge diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt:
Firſt ſee I *Methwen*, of ſincereſt mind,
As *Arthur* grave, as ſoft as woman-kind.

VIII.

What lady's that to whom he gently bends?
Who knows not her? Ah! thoſe are *Wortley's* eyes; (friends!
How art thou honour'd, number'd with her
For ſhe diſtinguiſhes the good and wiſe.
The ſweet-tongu'd *Murray* near her ſide attends, (ſlies;
Now to my heart the glance of *Howard*
Now *Harvey*, fair of face, I mark full well,
With thee, youth's youngeſt daughter, ſweet *Lepell*.

IX.

I ſee two lovely ſiſters hand in hand,
The fair hair'd *Martha*, and *Tereſa* brown;
Madge Ballenden, the talleſt of the land:
And ſmiling *Mary*, ſoft and fair as down.
Yonder I ſee the chearful ducheſs ſtand,
For friendſhip, zeal, and blithſome humours known:
Whence that loud ſhout in ſuch a hearty ſtrain?
Why, all the *Hamiltons* are in her train.

X.

See next the decent *Scudamore* advance,
With *Winchelſea*, ſtill meditating ſong:
With her perhaps Miſs *Howe* came there by chance, (along.
Nor knows with whom, or why ſhe comes
Far off from thoſe ſee *Sautlow*, fam'd for dance;
And frolic *Bicknell*, and her ſiſter young;
With other names by me not to be nam'd,
Much lov'd in private, not in public fam'd.

XI.

But now behold the female band retire,
And the ſhrill muſic of their voice is ſtill'd.
Methinks I ſee fam'd *Buckingham* admire
That in *Troy's* ruin thou had'ſt not been kill'd;
Sheffield, who knows to ſtrike the living lyre,
With hand judicious, like thy *Homer* ſkill'd.
Bathurſt impetuous haſtens to the coaſt,
Whom you and I ſtrive who ſhall love the moſt.

XII.

See generous *Burlington*, with goodly *Bruce*
(But *Bruce* comes wafted in a ſoft ſedan);
Dan *Prior* next, belov'd by every muſe,
And friendly *Congreve*, unreproachful man!
(*Oxford* by *Cunningham* has ſent excuſe)
See hearty *Watkins* comes with cup and cann;
And *Lewis*, who has never friend forſaken;
And *Laughton* whitp'ring aſks—Is *Troy* town taken?

XIII.

Earl *Warwick* comes, of free and honeſt mind,
Bold, gen'rous *Craggs*, whoſe heart was ne'er diſguis'd:
Ah why, ſweet *St John*, cannot I thee find?
St John for ev'ry ſocial virtue priz'd—
Alas! to foreign climates he's confin'd,
Or elſe to ſee thee here I well turmiz'd:
Theu too, my *Swift*, doſt breathe *Bœotian* air,
When wilt thou bring back wit and humour here?

XIV.

Harcourt I ſee for eloquence renown'd,
The mouth of juſtice, oracle of law!
Another *Simon* is beſide him found,
Another *Simon*, like as ſtraw to ſtraw.
How *Lanſdowne* ſmiles, with laſting laurel crown'd! (awe?
What mitred Prelate there commands our
See *Rocheſter* approving nods his head,
And ranks one modern with the mighty dead.

XV.

Carlton and *Chandois* thy arrival grace;
Hanmer, whoſe eloquence th' unbiaſs'd ſways;
Harley, whoſe goodneſs opens in his face,
And ſhews his heart the ſeat where virtue ſtays.
Ned Blount advances next with buſy pace
In haſte, but ſauntring hearty in his ways:
I ſee the friendly *Carylls* come by dozens,
Their wives, their uncles, daughters, ſons, and couſins.

XVI.

Arbuthnot there I ſee, in phyſic's art
As *Galen* learn'd, or tamed *Hippocrate*;
Whoſe company drives ſorrow from the heart,
As all diſeaſe his med'cines diſſipate:
Kneller amid the triumph bears his part,
Who could (were mankind loſt) anew create:
What can th' extent of his vaſt ſoul confine?
A painter, critic, engineer, divine!

XVII.

Thee *Jervas* hails, robuſt and debonair,
Now have [we] conquer'd *Homer*, friends, he cries:
Dartineuf, grave joker, joyous *Ford* is there,
And wond'ring *Maine* ſo fat with laughing eyes:
(*Gay*, *Maine*, and *Cheney*, boon companions dear,
Gay fat, *Maine* fatter, *Cheney* huge of ſize);
Yea *Dennis*, *Gildon* (hearing thou haſt riches),
And honeſt, hatleſs *Cromwell*, with red breeches.

XVIII.

O *Wanley*, whence cam'ſt thou with ſhorten'd hair, (beſprent!
And viſage from thy ſhelves with duſt
"Forſooth (quoth he) from placing *Homer* there,
'For antients to compyle is myne entente;
'Of antients only hath lord *Harley* care:
'But hither me hath my meeke lady ſent,
'In manuſcript of *Greecke* red we thilke fame,
'But book y print beſt pleſyth myne gude dame."

XIX.

Yonder I ſee, among th' expecting crowd,
Evans with laugh jocoſe, and tragic *Young*;
High-buſkin'd *Booth*, grave *Mawbert*, wand'ring *Frowd*,
And *Titcomb*'s belly waddles ſlow along.
See *Digby* faints at *Southern* talking loud,
Yea *Steel* and *Tickell* mingle in the throng:
Tickell—whoſe ſkiff (in partnerſhip they ſay)
Set forth for *Greece*, but founder'd in the way.

XX.

Lo the two *Doncaſtles* in *Berkſhire* known!
Lo *Bickford*, *Forteſcue*, of *Devon* land!
Lo *Tooker*, *Eckerſhall*, *Sykes*, *Rawlinſon*—
See hearty *Morley* takes thee by the hand,
Ayres, *Graham*, *Buckridge*, joy the voyage done; (ſand!
But who can count the leaves, the ſtars, the
Lo *Stoner*, *Fenton*, *Caldwell*, *Ward*, and *Broom*; (room.
Lo thouſands more, but I want rhime and

XXI.

How lov'd! how honour'd thou! Yet be not vain;
And ſure thou art not, for I hear thee ſay,
All this, my friends, I owe to *Homer*'s ſtrain,
On whoſe ſtrong pinions I exalt my lay.
What from contending cities did he gain?
And what rewards his grateful country pay? (me!
None, none were paid—Why then all this for
Theſe honours, *Homer*, had been juſt to thee.

CHARACTER *of Miſs* ———

SEEK out a maid with ſenſe and beauty bleſt,
Of ev'ry grace, of ev'ry charm poſſeſt;
Let her be free from each coquettiſh art,
Which oft may win, but never keep a heart.
Let her be gay, but let her ne'er aſſume
The proud affected air of —— ——.
In all her actions let perfection ſhine
With heavenly love, and harmony divine:
Such being found, my muſe, why then demur ye,
To call this beauteous fair one M—— C——?

By C——NS.

THE REVIEW.

Proceedings and Debates of the Freeholders in the County of Mid Lothian *on the* QUALIFICATION BILL. P. 118.

MR BALFOUR of Pilrig then ſtood up, and ſaid, That he thought it was of much conſequence to keep in view the chief point in which they differed: That he imagined the principal point in diſpute betwixt them was, Whether the freeholders of counties, in the election of their repreſentatives, ſhould only vote *per capita*, or according to the valuation or extent of their eſtates? That, in his opinion, the allowing them to vote according to the extent or valuation of their eſtates, was diametrically oppoſite to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and of the election-laws themſelves, which, he was perſuaded, never meant to countenance or encourage ſuch a practice; but that, by a wrong interpretation of theſe laws, this evil had now ariſen to an enormous height, and that it was now high time to check its growth: That the preſent method of *ſplitting* eſtates, as it was called, and of beſtowing qualifications on retainers and dependants, men of no rank, often of no principle, and of no intereſt or property in the county, conſequently little concerned in its welfare, put it in the power of a rich lord or nobleman to carry a county in oppoſition to all the real freeholders of the ſhire, and without ſo much as aſking, whether the repreſentative, that they were to have palmed upon them in this manner, would be agreeable to them: That, whatever might be the practice of the India-houſe, it was to be no rule or precedent to them: That he was ſure the practice of the freeholders, in the other end of the iſland, in the election of their repreſentatives, was very different from that ſhameful and diſgraceful method now practiſed in this country: That the method of voting *per capita*, was the only one known in England; and that the practice of ſplitting eſtates, and creating votes upon them according to the valuation or extent of ſuch eſtates, was a thing altogether unheard of among them. He therefore heartily approved of the bill.

After this, ſome replies, duplies, &c. enſued. When *Sir John Dalrymple* obſerved, That he was afraid they would not convince one another, and therefore moved to have the vote put. Another gentleman preſent took notice, That they had not been favoured with any opinion from their præſes; and ſaid, he could wiſh to hear his ſentiments upon the bill: Perhaps they might convert him. His lordſhip, however, declined giving his opinion till after the vote was put, for a reaſon which, he ſaid, he would inform them of in due time. The vote was accordingly put, "Approve of the *firſt* or *ſecond motion?*" when it carried, in favour of the *firſt*, 19 againſt 4. The præſes, and one or two members, did not vote.

The *præſes* then delivered his opinion upon the bill with ſuch eloquence, temper, and good ſenſe, as would have done him honour in any place. The following are only the outlines, or a rough ſketch of what he ſaid. He told them, That it was with much pleaſure and ſatisfaction he had obſerved, that the opinions of a majority of ſo reſpectable a meeting of the freeholders of this county ſo entirely coincided with what had ever been his ſentiments on this ſubject: That he was happy in the thoughts, that the part he had already taken in this matter had met with their approbation; and that he hopped his future endeavours to get it carried through would be equally approved of by them: That, after the declaration he had already made, he would have found himſelf in a very diſagreeable ſituation, if he had delivered his opinion upon this bill before the vote was put, and if that opinion ſhould have happened to be different from the opinion of a majority of the meeting; as he would, thereby, be under a neceſſity, however contrary to his real ſentiments, of ſupporting an opinion in one place, which was diametrically oppoſite to what he had delivered in another: That the reſolution of this meeting had happily relieved him from this embarraſſment, as their ſentiments on this bill ſo exactly correſponded with his own; and that it was in order to avoid this dilemma that he had declined giving his opinion till after the vote was put.

He agreed with many of the gentlemen who had ſpoken in ſupport of the bill, That the abuſe which had crept in of late years, of allowing gentlemen of large eſtates as many proxies in the elec-

tion of a member of parliament, as they had qualifications on their eſtates, was a moſt ſhameful practice, utterly repugnant to the ſpirit and intention of the election-laws, and totally ſubverſive of the conſtitution: That this practice of ſplitting eſtates, and giving away votes to their retainers and dependants, ſo common among gentlemen of large property, if not quickly remedied, would, in a little time, prove ruinous to the leſſer freeholders or proprietors of this country, who were in danger of being ſwallowed up, or annihilated, by their more wealthy neighbours, but who, he agreed with the gentleman who ſpoke firſt, were, notwithſtanding, the moſt uſeful, and the moſt reſpectable members of the ſtate: That it was to theſe men that the nation looked up for aſſiſtance and ſupport, in the hour of danger: That it was on their men that the liberty and freedom of this nation depended; whoſe anceſtors had ſo often fought, and bled, and died for their country: but that he hoped to live to ſee the day, when a nobleman of 10,000l. a-year would not think it unbecoming his dignity, to take off his hat to a gentleman of 500l. a-year, when he met him: That a great deal had been ſaid by the gentlemen who oppoſed this bill, with reſpect to the power and influence that ought to attend property; but that, for his part, he thought it would be more for the honour and credit of the great men of this country, if they owed their influence and power, not to their ſuperior property, but to their ſuperior attention, complaiſance, civility, and regard to the middling ranks of gentleman: That, as to what had been thrown out by a gentleman who had delivered his opinion againſt the bill, "that whatever might become of it here, it would meet with ſuch ſtrenuous oppoſition from men of power above, that it would never paſs into a law," he hoped that gentleman would live to find himſelf miſtaken: That it would meet with ſtrong oppoſition from ſome men of great eſtates, who were more ambitious of power than ſcrupulous about the methods by which it was obtained, he had no doubt; but, he flattered himſelf, it would likewiſe meet with able ſupport: That he knew many members of the houſe of commons who were very favourably diſpoſed towards it, and were much diſpleaſed with the manner in which many of the repreſentatives from this country were brought there: That ſeveral of very high name in that houſe, had promiſed to ſupport it, and do all in their power to get it carried through; particularly one gentleman, who had already given his aſſiſtance to it, and whom he could not help naming; he meant the Solicitor-general of England, who, in the courſe of the debate about printing it, had expreſſed his opinion of it in one ſentence, with ſo much elegance and force of language, that he would quote his very words: He ſaid, "That he thought one of the moſt 'beautiful parts of the conſtitution of 'this country was, that a man of 150l. 'a-year dared, once in ſeven years, to 'look a man of 10,000l. a-year in the 'face." That, for his part, if he ſtudied his own eaſe merely, perhaps he ſhould rather be againſt the bill; for, if he ſhould have any intentions of offering himſelf for this county, on any future occaſion, he luckily knew a very near neighbour of his, who would make it a very eaſy matter for him: He meant the duke of Buccleugh, who had not only allowed him to examine the title-deeds of his eſtate in this county, when he firſt appeared as a candidate for repreſenting it; whereby it appeared, that his grace could make no leſs than about 40 qualifications in this ſhire; but had likewiſe declared, that if any one freeholder in the county began to ſplit his eſtate, he would immediately follow his example, and endeavour to make as many votes upon his property as the law would permit: That he had already been much obliged to his grace, for his intereſt, at the laſt election, and had no reaſon to doubt of the continuance of it.

That there had been one objection made to this bill, by the gentleman who oppoſed it, on which a great deal of ſtreſs had been laid, and which he behoved to take notice of, as no ſufficient anſwer had hitherto been given to it; and that was, That if the preſent bill ſhould paſs, it would throw the whole power into the hands of ſuperiors, without any regard to proprietors; for a gentleman, who had a large eſtate holden of the crown, would only retain as much of the ſuperiorities of it in his own hands, as would entitle him to one vote, and would ſell the remainder to whoever ſhould buy them: That this, however, was no new objection to this bill: That it had been made in the houſe of commons, to prevent its being printed; but

that the anſwer then made to it, and which he thought a ſound and a ſatisfactory one, was, That as the greateſt ſuperiorities in this country were moſtly in the poſſeſſion of the antient families, whoſe eſtates were generally entailed, and who had a great number of vaſſals holding under them, theſe great proprietors were empowered by a particular ſtatute, to ſell ſuch ſuperiorities to their vaſſals, who would be very glad to buy them, and who, he obſerved, could afford to give the beſt price for them, on account of the caſualities they paid to the ſuperior. On the other hand, where a gentleman who had a large ſuperiority, was likewiſe in poſſeſſion of the property, he would be hindered, by the preſent law, from ſeparating the property from the ſuperiority, in order to convey the latter for the purpoſe of making votes. So that, upon the whole, the evils which the oppoſers of this bill ſo much dreaded, would thereby be effectually prevented. His lordſhip then informed them, that the bill had been diſapproved of by ſome counties, ſuch as Fife, Banff, and one or two more, where the freeholders were moſtly compoſed of fictitious voters; but that, in the large county of Aberdeen, the moſt reſpectable in the kingdom, and where there were gentlemen of very extenſive property; and likewiſe in the counties of Perth and Inverneſs, two other very reſpectable counties, it had met with the warmeſt approbation; and that theſe counties had inſtructed their members to ſupport it.

He therefore concluded with hoping, that notwithſtanding ſome obſtructions which might be thrown in its way, and ſome little oppoſition which it might meet with, it would, by the vigilance and attention of thoſe who had promiſed to ſupport it, be got carried through.

The COUNTER ADDRESSERS. — *Extempore*

THE citizens meet, and combining their votes,
With parchments they croud to the throne; (throats;"
"WE beg you to cut the Americans
"WE beſeech you to let them alone."
While petitions thus croſs are held to his view,
How ſhall act the Vicegerent of Heaven?
The anſwer is eaſy—he'll know what to do, (given.
If he thinks WHY his pow'r was firſt

[FROM the variety of Addreſſes to the Throne with which the *London Gazette* has lately been crouded, we have ſelected the following, chiefly from Scotland:]

Addreſs of the DEVONSHIRE *Militia.*

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty,*

THE humble Addreſs of the Officers of the firſt regiment of the Devonſhire Militia.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the officers of the firſt regiment of the militia of your county of Devon, now aſſembled at Exeter, hope we ſhall not be eſteemed preſumptuous, if, in the name of the regiment, we venture to approach your royal perſon with our unanimous aſſurances of that fidelity and attachment, which a mild, juſt, and equal government muſt ever produce in the minds of Britons.

Conſcious that under your majeſty's benign government, and the influence of this happy conſtitution, we enjoy every ſpecies of liberty compatible with the exiſtence of ſociety, we ſhould think ourſelves inexcuſable if we did not take this opportunity of joining our uninfluenced voice to that of our countrymen, publicly to expreſs the juſt abhorrence in which we hold every attempt to alienate the minds of your majeſty's ſubjects.

Fully perſuaded that the conſtitutional body, of which we form a part, will be always found a firm ſupport to your majeſty's government, we ſhould not have intruded on your royal preſence, but that, in times like theſe, we think it as much the duty, as we know it is the intereſt, of every man of property, to ſhew a more than negative allegiance to the beſt of ſovereigns.

None can hold in greater deteſtation than we do the unnatural behaviour of your American ſubjects. The conſtitution has preſcribed to us our ſphere of action; but we muſt beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall at all times be as ready to exert our utmoſt efforts to ſuppreſs any internal enemies of your majeſty's government and this conſtitution, as our gallant countrymen have been in aſſerting the juſt rights of the Britiſh empire in America.

May your majeſty's reign continue

glorious; may the united efforts of a great, free, and loyal people, render your majeſty's endeavours to re eſtabliſh the violated ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature over every part of your majeſty's dominions, as effectual as they are juſt.

The above addreſs was preſented by Col. Acland, Lieut-col. Orchard, and Major Baſſet.

Addreſs of the Burgh of MONTROSE, *preſented by the Earl of* SUFFOLK.

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty,*

THE humble Addreſs of the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of Montroſe, in council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

DEEPLY impreſſed with a ſenſe of the many bleſſings we enjoy under your majeſty's moſt clement reign, we beg leave to expreſs our grateful ſenſe thereof, and that of the good people of this your ancient town, whom we at preſent repreſent.

We have beheld, with ſurpriſe and uneaſineſs, that the forbearing and lenient meaſures purſued by your majeſty, in order to bring our fellow-ſubjects in North America to reflection, reaſon, and attention to their own true intereſt, have, through their infatuation, hitherto not had the deſired effect. We ſincerely regret their folly, condemn their obſtinacy and ingratitude, and are much concerned they have allowed themſelves to be ſo deluded as to riſe up in arms againſt their mother country, by which they have been nouriſhed and protected, and who lately, at an expence of ſo much blood and treaſure, reſcued and defended them from their enemies. But while we lament their miſconduct, and miſimprovement of the great advantages they enjoyed under your majeſty's mild government, we diſapprove of, and bear teſtimony againſt their rebellious proceedings; and are ſtill filled with greater aſtoniſhment and horror at the unnatural and ſeditious practices of ſome of our own countrymen, who, under the maſk of patriotiſm, but in order only to ſerve their own ſelfiſh and mercenary deſigns, have, we fear, inſtigated them to, and encouraged them in ſuch illegal and diſorderly practices.

We very much deteſt and diſclaim all ſuch proceedings; and we do aſſure your majeſty, that, as we highly approve of the prudent meaſures you have hitherto taken in ſupport of the honour and independence of your crown, and the ſupremacy of your parliament, ſo we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, exert ourſelves, to the utmoſt of our power, for ſupporting your majeſty therein, and in all ſuch future meaſures as the wiſdom of your parliament may find neceſſary, for ſecuring and preſerving, unimpaired, the juſt and conſtitutional rights of Great Britain over all her colonies.

We are happy in acquainting your majeſty, that the trade and manufactures in this town and neighbourhood, have not, in the ſmalleſt degree, been hurt or affected by the American ports being ſhut againſt us; that at preſent our people are all duly employed in their ſeveral occupations; our manufactures find a ready demand; and peace and harmony prevail amongſt all your majeſty's ſubjects here.

We ſhould rejoice, and do moſt earneſtly wiſh, that a reconciliation would yet take place, that ſo the further effuſion of human blood might be prevented, and peace, with all the bleſſings thereof, reſtored to your majeſty's dominions. But as, through the wantonneſs and unreaſonable conduct of the colonies, this nation has been long ſeverely agitated and diſtreſſed, great expence incurred, and the lives of many of our countrymen cauſeleſsly taken away, in defence of the nation's lawful rights and property; we therefore, humbly hope, and beg your majeſty, that vigorous meaſures be adopted and continued, until ſuch a ſettlement takes place as ſhall be found conſiſtent with the juſt and equitable claims of America, and the honour, the ſafety, and the true intereſt of Great Britain. And, for this purpoſe, we pray that God may bleſs your majeſty's councils with wiſdom, grant ſucceſs to your arms, reſtore peace and brotherly love to all your ſubjects, and ſpare your majeſty long, very long, to reign with glory over a happy, a free, and united people.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the reſt of the magiſtrates and town-council, at Montroſe, the 23d of September 1775, by

ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Provoſt.

Addreſs of the Town and Port of Leith, *preſented by the* Lord Advocate *for* Scotland.

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the magiſtrates, incorporated ſocieties, and principal inhabitants of the town and port of Leith, think it our duty on this occaſion, with unanimous voice, to teſtify our loyalty at the foot of your throne.

The differences between Great Britain and ſome of her colonies have now come to ſuch a criſis, that every community feels itſelf a part of the nation, and every good citizen is intereſted in the public cauſe.

We cannot reflect, without concern, on the agitations that muſt have ariſen in your ſacred and paternal breaſt upon this unnatural diviſion; nor think, without horror, on thoſe of your majeſty's ſubjects, who have ſown the ſeeds of diſſenſion, and kindled the flames of civil war, between one part of your majeſty's dominions and another.

Attached to that order flowing from good government, which is the baſis of human felicity, and fully ſatisfied with that liberty which is derived from the laws, we look upon the audacious attempts to overturn our happy conſtitution, with indignation, and abhor the vile artifices that are uſed to alienate the affections of your people from the beſt of ſovereigns.

Senſible of the great increaſe of our trade and commerce, and certain that induſtry, when cheriſhed by liberty, and protected by valour, will ever be crowned with ſucceſs, our hearts overflow with gratitude for the happineſs we enjoy under your Majeſty's government; and we reſt with confidence upon the wiſdom and rectitude of your majeſty's meaſures, for bringing the preſent unhappy differences to a concluſion, which ſhall be conſiſtent with the honour of Great Britain.

But if our unhappy and deluded fellow-ſubjects in America ſhall continue in their unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, with our fortunes and with our lives we will aſſert the ſupremacy of our king and parliament over every part of the Britiſh empire; and teach the ſons of anarchy, that the ſame arm, which was lately ſtretched out for their defence and ſecurity, and which drove all their enemies far from their borders, can with equal eaſe chaſtiſe ungrateful and rebellious ſubjects; happy that the rod is in the moſt mild and merciful hand, in the hand of the father and the friend of his people.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by our preſes, one of the magiſtrates of Leith, and the ſeal of the ſaid town is hereto affixed.

JAMES CUNDEL, Preſes.

Leith, Oct. 12. 1775.

Addreſs of the Burgh of IRVINE, *preſented by the Rt hon. Sir* GEORGE MACARTNEY, *Knight of the Bath.*

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty,*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council of your ancient burgh of Irvine, in council aſſembled, reflecting with abhorrence upon the rebellious diſpoſition of ſome of your majeſty's American ſubjects, and their unjuſtifiable attempts to oppoſe the laws of this realm, and to diſturb the tranquility of your majeſty's mild and merciful reign, which even the unthankful as well as we have experienced, humbly beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that as in all laſt war a number of brave ſailors from this port diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the glorious cauſe of your majeſty and their country, againſt natural and foreign enemies, ſo we have ſtill numbers equally brave and willing to aſſiſt your majeſty and the laws, in reducing unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, in whatever part of your extended empire it ſhall rear its head.

Deeply ſenſible of the bleſſing of that peace and liberty which we enjoy under your majeſty's auſpicious reign; fully convinced of the uprightneſs of your majeſty's government, and moſt firmly attached to your majeſty's perſon and family; we alſo aſſure your majeſty, we are ready, on all occaſions, to ſupport and defend your royal perſon, and the conſtitution of our country, with our lives and fortunes, againſt all foreign or domeſtic enemies.

Signed, in our name, and by our appointment, at Irvine, the 22d of September, 1775.

ALEX. MONTGOMERIE, Provoſt.

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

OCTOBER 19—*to* 26.

AMERICA.

Williamſburgh, Virginia, Aug. 12.
In Convention, on Tueſday laſt.

"A LETTER from the hon. Mat. thew Tilghman, preſident of the convention of the province of Maryland, in anſwer to a letter from the preſident of this convention, incloſing a reſolution paſſed the 25th of July laſt, by which it was reſolved, that no wheat, flour, or other grain or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this colony, to any part of the world, from and after the 5th day of Auguſt, until the convention or aſſembly, or the hon. the continental congreſs, ſhould order otherwiſe, being read, and it appearing that the convention of Maryland will not come into ſuch a meaſure, and as the good purpoſes intended to be anſwered by the ſaid reſolution cannot be effected without a general agreement of the neighbouring provinces, Reſolved, therefore, that the ſaid reſolution of this convention be repealed and reſcinded.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſ.

"Mr Edward Randolph, of this city, is appointed by the general congreſs to be muſter maſter general of the continental army, with 200 l. *per ann.* and is gone to the provincial camp near Boſton."

Norfolk, Virginia. In committee, Auguſt 25.

"Reſolved, That Walter Chambre, of Whitehaven, is an enemy to American liberty, and is guilty of an attempt to break the aſſociation, by ſhipping goods for this place in direct oppoſition to the non importation agreement.

"Ordered, That this cenſure be publiſhed to the world, that all perſons may withhold any further commercial connection with the ſaid Chambre." By order of the committee,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec.

Norfolk Borough, Committee Chamber, Auguſt 28.

"Whereas, it appears from undoubted teſtimony, that a certain John Schaw of the borough did, in the preſence of lord Dunmore, officiouſly point out to the ſoldiery at Goſport, one Alexander Main, fifer to one of the volunteer companies of this place, as a perſon who ought to be apprehended for his impudence (as the ſaid Schaw expreſſed himſelf) in wearing a hunting ſhirt in their preſence, in conſequence of which the unhappy man was apprehended, and is now, by his lordſhip's orders, confined on board the Otter ſloop of war: "We therefore think it our duty to declare, that the ſaid Schaw has herein ſhewed himſelf a buſy tool, and an enemy to American liberty, and as ſuch we adviſe every friend to his country to have no further dealing or connection with him. —Publiſhed by order.

WILLIAM DAVIES, Sec."

Extract of a letter from one of the gentlemen of the Provincial Congreſs at Philadelphia, Aug. 26.

"You will ſee by the public papers ſome of the proceedings of our congreſs, the reſt will ſoon be publiſhed. Three millions of dollars are now ſtriking by their orders, for defending the rights of America. The very Quakers in this and other provinces are in arms, and appear in the field every day in their regimentals, and make as good a figure as the beſt; you may be ſure we are in earneſt, when they handle a muſquet.

"All trade to England, and every other part of the world, will moſt certainly be ſtopped on the 10th of next month, and if the miniſtry do not very ſoon ſee the juſtice and equity of placing the colonies in the ſame ſituation they were in before the year 1763, in which both ſides experienced ſatisfaction and mutual benefit, then you may expect to hear in the courſe of next winter, that the congreſs have opened all our ports to every foreign power that will come with their manufactures, and trade with us for our produce. Whether that will not be one means of diſſolving our connections intirely with Great Britain, I ſhall leave to wiſer heads to determine: I am far, very far, from wiſhing ſuch an event; but, nevertheleſs, I am very apprehenſive, from the preſent temper of our people, that a few more violent ſteps will lay a foundation for it."

Hartford, Aug. 28. "Laſt week about ſix hundred Indians arrived at Albany, where they are to be met by a number of gentlemen from this and the neighbouring colonies. We hear their buſineſs is to inquire into the cauſe of the preſent controverſy between Great Britain and her colonies.

"The merchants of Newhaven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more flax ſeed from that place during the continuance of the preſent diſturbance.

"A few days ſince a party of the enemies to liberty, headed by one Williams, repaired to the tree, named Liberty-tree, at the ſouth end of Boſton, which they cut down after much labour and trouble."

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of September* 4.

Maſſachuſett's-Bay, Aug. 26. "The following acts paſſed the general aſſembly of this colony in their late ſeſſion:—An act to confirm and eſtabliſh the reſolves of the ſeveral provincial congreſſes of that colony.—An act for making and emitting bills of public credit.—An act declaratory of the right of certain towns and diſtricts to elect and depute repreſentatives to ſerve in any general courts, kept for the ſervice of the ſaid colony.—An act for removing from their offices and places, all officers, civil or military, who have been appointed by any governor or lieutenant-governor of the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay.—And an act preſcribing the form of an oath to be taken by all officers commiſſioned for this colony ſince the 19th of July."

Baltimore (Maryland), Sept. 5. "This town is already, and I am afraid the whole province will ſoon be in a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, in conſequence of the committee here having granted an indulgence to Mr Hudſon to take in a cargo after the 10th of September, on account of his ſhip having met with an accident. Mr Kelly, now in this province (whoſe family have been all attached to the views of adminiſtration), is at the bottom of this. The cargo, which is a valuable one, belongs to him. One thouſand two hundred men are ready to come from the foreſt next week to prevent the ſhip from loading, ſo that God only knows how this matter will end, eſpecially if the town companies attempt to ſupport the act of the committee. In conſequence of the above indulgence, two or three others have applied for the ſame favour, and have obtained it; ſo that we are afraid the credit of this province will be much injured by this violation of the aſſociation. Mr Kelly has done this place more injury than he can ever repair; for a defection in one place is too ſoon made uſe of as a precedent in another; if ſo, adieu to the liberties of America. I ſtill hope this matter will not operate againſt us, but that Great Britain is now ſick of the conteſt. Out of compaſſion for Mr Hudſon, who muſt pay for the cargo if the ſhip is not laden, the indulgence was granted."

Williamſburgh (Virginia), Sept. 8. "On Saturday it blew a mere hurricane from the N. E. Great damage has been done to the corn and tobacco, and almoſt every mill-dam in the country has given way.—Captain Robertſon, and captain M'Cunn, both lying at York town, for London, and laden with tobacco, were driven on ſhore, and muſt unload before they can be got off; but the Proſpect, Norwood, likewiſe for London, with tobacco, rode out the ſtorm, and received no injury.

"At Norfolk all the ſmall craft were driven on ſhore, with the Mercury man of war, who lies in two feet water only; capt. Squires, of the Otter ſloop, had very near periſhed in his tender going to New York, being caſt away in Black river, where his veſſel was burnt by the people. Many lives have been loſt at Hampton.—Mr Roberts's veſſel of Portſmouth was caſt away, and all on board periſhed except the maſter. Two ſhips from Ireland are alſo loſt, and all the crews periſhed.

"The hurricane was ſo violent that a number of veſſels laden were driven into the corn-fields where the ſea never roſe before.

"Lord Dunmore keeps cruizing about, and at the time of the ſtorm was up in James-River on a reconnoitring party."

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, in North Carolina, to a merchant in Briſtol, dated Sept. 10.

"In the gale of wind of the 2d inſtant at Ocracock harbour, out of 36 ſail only three ſurvived the gale; the reſt were either ſunk or drove to pieces on the ſhoals. Almoſt the whole of the people are loſt (136 in number), as are all their cargoes, many conſiſting of naval ſtores; among the reſt, a ſhip with 2500 barrels of tar. Several ſhips with naval ſtores were loſt at Newburn and Cape Hatteras; and not long ſince a large ſhip of Mr Quincy, called the Hector, with 2700 barrels of tar, was loſt on Cape Fear ſhoals, after ſhe had got quite clear of the land, and with a fair wind."

POSTSCRIPT *to* FOREIGN HISTORY.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 1.

"The court of Moſcow has, after the moſt mature deliberation, reſolved

to reject the propoſals of ſome Perſian lords and governors, who inhabit the borders of the Caſpian Sea, and are near neighbours to the kingdom of Aſtracan. They offered to come under the Ruſſian government; and the governor of Aſtracan, without any orders from his court, gave them hopes that their offers would be accepted; but the imperial college of foreign affairs, and the other colleges who were conſulted, were of opinion, that Ruſſia ſhould, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, avoid a war with Perſia.

Vienna, Sept. 30. "They write from Choczim, that a Turkiſh commiſſary is arrived there with a Firman of the grand Signior's for the pacha of that city; by which he is enjoined to aſſiſt in regulating the frontiers of the diſtrict which the Ottoman Porte cedes to our court; ſo that we expect this affair will be immediately terminated.

"Our court hath publiſhed an ordinance againſt Alchymiſts, by which, among other things, it is decreed, that they ſhall be proſecuted and puniſhed as thoſe guilty of theft. Such perſons as melt metals without a particular permiſſion will incur the ſame penalty."

Hague Oct. 13. "By a private letter of good authority from Berlin we are informed, that prince Henry, the king of Pruſſia's eldeſt brother, is preparing to take a ſecond trip to Peterſbourg; the motive of which occaſions various conjectures.

"They write from Hamburgh, that the embarkation of the Hanoverian troops, going to Gibraltar and Port Mahon, was to take place the 6th inſtant, and therefore it is thought they are got to ſea by this time.

"The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities has taken place between the Perſians who beſieged Baſſora, and the Turks, who propoſe to ſettle their differences by means of negociation; which, if it ſucceeds, will preſerve Baſſora and Bagdad from the calamities with which they were threatned."

Extract of letter from Rome, dated Sept. 27.

"Laſt Saturday cardinal York performed the general conſecration at the cathedral church at Fraſcati, and after divine ſervice he gave a ſplendid dinner at his palace there, at which was preſent cardinal Orſini, and ſeveral noblemen of diſtinction; and as they were all ſitting at table, the main beam which ſupported the floor broke, and all the gueſts and ſervants in waiting, together with the furniture upon the ground, fell through; the Abbe Gandolfi, ſecretary to cardinal York, was killed upon the ſpot; cardinal York was terribly bruiſed, and is now in a high fever, there being but little hopes of his recovery: cardinal Orſini was carried to this place dangerouſly ill, and many of the ſervants broke their arms and legs."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.—to 21.

Letters from Fort Royal, Martinico, March 9. ſay, "The deputies from the different pariſhes in this iſland reſolved unanimouſly, that they would aſſure a million of livres (50,000l. currency) to the perſon, of whatever nation, who ſhall find out a ſure and ſimple method to deſtroy the ants, which have laid that iſland waſte, and the general and intendant are farther to uſe their intereſt for ſome honorary gratification from his majeſty. Theſe ants make great ravages in all the American iſlands.

Capt. M'Cartney of his majeſty's ſhip Mercury, ſent a letter to the mayor of Norfolk in Virginia on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, informing him he underſtood that Mr Andrew Sprowle had received a ſummons to attend a committee in Norfolk, for having harboured his majeſty's troops in the ſtores at Goſport. That he, capt. M'Cartney, being ſent thither to be the guardian of a Britiſh colony; to protect his majeſty's governor, and all the loyal ſubjects in the province of Virginia, could not remain an idle ſpectator, ſhould any violence be offered to the perſons or property of any of his majeſty's ſubjects, particularly to any gentlemen in that province, who from their connections with government, or their readineſs to ſupply his majeſty's ſhips or ſervants with proviſions, ſtores, &c. were held up as objects inimical to the liberties of America, and unjuſtly cenſured for their loyal conduct; that he would therefore, the firſt opportunity, place his majeſty's ſhip abreaſt of the town; and would, though with the utmoſt pain and reluctance, if it became neceſſary, uſe the moſt coercive meaſures to ſuppreſs all unlawful combinations and perſecutions within the province of Virginia.

The mayor returned a very polite anſwer, aſſuring the captain, that Mr Sprowle ſhould not be moleſted or injured in his perſon by any riot or mob, if he ſhould think fit to attend on the committee; that the contractors for the navy in Norfolk were under no apprehenſions of danger, as they have been aſſured to the contrary in the moſt explicit manner; that the authority of the magiſtracy has been always ſufficiently competent for the maintenance of government and good order; and it was the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants of that borough to live in the moſt perfect harmony with the gentlemen of the navy, and they hoped that no little incident would interrupt it.

The committee paſſed ſeveral reſolves relative to the letters of capt. M'Cartney of the ſhip Mercury, viz. "that theſe letters were unjuſtifiable, premature, and indecent, becauſe, by the Britiſh conſtitution, the military power ought always to be under the controul of the civil; and the committee declare, that, unappalled by fear, and unbiaſſed by the threats of unlawful power, they will never deſert the righteous cauſe of their country, plunged as it is into dreadful and unexpected calamities."

The ſhip Mercury has been ſince drove aſhore in a violent ſtorm. The crew ſaved. P. 153.

A letter from Norfolk, Virginia, Aug. 30. ſays, "The goods imported in the ſnow Unicorn, ſeized by lord Dunmore, were ordered by the Norfolk borough committee, to be immediately returned in the ſame veſſel; but his lordſhip has taken care to prevent that, by converting them to a proper uſe. It appearing that the above goods had been countermanded by Meſſrs Elibeck, Roſs, and co. the committee of this borough has acquitted them in this inſtance of any breach of the aſſociation.

"Lord Dunmore has lately made a ſeizure of another veſſel, belonging to Meſſrs Elibeck, Roſs, and co. for government ſervice."

A letter from North Carolina, dated Sept. 10. mentions, that that port was ſhut up, and that no ſhips would be ſuffered to land any more goods, nor to ſail from thence after the 10th of September.

By a veſſel lately arrived from New York, we learn, that a ſkirmiſh lately happened between the town militia and the crew of a man of war, in which ſeveral of the latter were killed. This veſſel ſailed early in September, at which time no account of any thing material happening at Boſton, was known at New-York. It was however generally ſuppoſed that the king's troops would abandon Boſton early in the month of October.

No leſs than 20,000 lb. weight of gunpowder has been ſhipped, we hear, from Oſtend and Dunkirk, for the uſe of the rebel Americans, within the laſt ſix weeks. The powder from Oſtend was brought down in packages from the interior country, under another denomination, by two Dutch merchants who remained at Bruges, while the commiſſion was executing.

A letter from Savannah, in Georgia, dated 21ſt of Auguſt, ſays,—"You deſire me to favour you with a very particular account of the tranſactions of our town and the parts adjacent. I would very willingly comply with your requeſt, was it not that every letter that is ſent from hence to Europe, and every other part on the continent (the governor's packets not excepted), are opened, and unleſs your letters are relating to buſineſs, and matters that do not interfere with the concerns of the continental congreſs, the committee of inſpection will not ſuffer them to paſs. There is another committee, ſtiled a Parochial Committee, in whoſe hands letters relating to America are depoſited: in fact, they now make laws, and break them, as their capricious tempers think fit. They have already ſhut the port, and I expect, in a day or two, they will ſtop the courts of juſtice alſo. The Crackers, a ſet of country raſcals, by no means diſlike the laſt intention, as they are generally in debt: This reſpectable body of men conſiſt of a ſet of coblers, tinkers, weavers, tailors, &c. I think I have ſaid enough; for if the bearer of this epiſtle, Mr ——, ſhould happen to drop it, or ſhould it per-chance be found in his poſſeſſion, and the author of it detected, I ſhould immediately be fitted in an American habit, commonly called tarring and feathering. It is not determined yet whether rice or indigo will be ſhipped from America to Europe; we wait for the orders of the continental congreſs. Be cautious how you write to me."

Two French officers, who are now in America, and have great intereſt amo

the French Indians, we are informed, have, on certain conditions, offered their ſervice to gen. Gage, aſſuring him if the Indians who have offered to aſſiſt the provincials ſhould perſiſt in their intention, they can raiſe a large army of 40,000 French Indians, who ſhall march to oppoſe them.

A gentleman of Whitby has ſent us a copy of the following letter, dated from Philadelphia, Aug. 23. which was received at Whitby laſt Sunday:—"Major Skeen has been ſent to Hartford, in Connecticut. When he marched off, he behaved with the countenance and ſpirit of a true Britiſh ſoldier. We have had no battle ſince the Bunker's hill affair, but many ſkirmiſhes have been between the two armies, in which the rifle-men have killed a great many of the king's troops. Gen. Gage has blown up Caſtle-William, at Boſton, and it is believed is going to force the provincial lines. Three men of war and ſome tranſports took off ſome iſlands, near New York government, about 5000 ſheep, cattle, hogs, &c.

"Laſt week was ſeized near Glouceſter, on board a ſhip from Cork, one major French, and two other officers, with 45 packages, containing 7500 ſuits of clothing for the army at Boſton. The major and officers ſet out yeſterday for the camp at Cambridge as priſoners of war. Next week they will have 13 row-gallies here armed and manned. They row 12 and 15 oars on a ſide, and carry each a 24 and 32 pounder, ſome placed in the ſtern, and ſome in the bow, with ſwivels, cohorns, &c. round almoſt every part.

"As to the congreſs, they have adjourned till the 5th of next month, when they are to meet here again. No book has yet been publiſhed of their reſolves. Yeſterday the men of war lying at Newcaſtle took a ſchooner from Hiſpaniola, with ſome powder and arms, and the Port Penn ſtage boat. They have confined their captains, and are ſailed out of the river for Boſton, as it is ſuppoſed. Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, is ſtill on board a man of war; as is alſo governor Martin, of North Carolina. A force is expected ſoon from England at New York."

Mr Temple, the gentleman on whoſe eſtate the battle of Bunker's-hill was fought, and who, in conſequence of *that day* (though not in arms on either ſide) loſt almoſt the whole of his fortune, which amounted to above 10,000l. has lately applied for a conſideration in lieu of this accident; but in a converſation he had with the miniſter in this department on the ſubject, he had nothing more than a ſympathetic ſhrug of his ſhoulders, and as ſympathetic an exclamation—of "I am ſorry for it! but it is the unvoidable fortune of war."

We hear, that it is in agitation, if the American war ſhould continue much longer, to eſtabliſh an order of *merit* amongſt the ſoldiery, as is the cuſtom in France, with this difference, that as in France a ſoldier muſt ſerve with reputation five years before he is intitled to it, here it is to be the reward of *immediate ſervice*, on the report of the commanding officer, who happens to be preſent, to the commander in chief.

It is reported, that the prince of Heſſe has agreed for eight thouſand Heſſian troops to embark for England as ſoon as the parliament meet, and agree to take them into the pay of Great Britain, in order to do duty here in the room of thoſe troops which are to be ſent early in the ſpring, and that the prince of Heſſe will return home as ſoon as the affair is ſettled by parliament.

We are well informed, that a perſon in high office within theſe few days declared, that from the various conciliatory propoſals, lately tranſmitted to him from America, he had no doubt but ſome amicable plan for terminating the diſpute would ſoon take place.

Yeſterday the principal officers of his majeſty's ordnance, contracted with Joſeph Simms, Eſq; of Southwark, for 4000 pair of ſheets, and all other bedding in proportion. The ſame gentleman has alſo got orders from the navy-board for 10,000 beds.

A tradeſman in Nicholas-lane has received an additional order for 60,000 cabbages for North America, making in whole 160,000.

Twenty-eight ſerjeants of the three regiments of guards are gone on recruiting parties for the different marching regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment; and ten are gone to Ireland, to enliſt men to recruit the regiments in America.

It may be depended on that the miniſtry have, within theſe five weeks, made ſeveral proſelytes, which will be apparent to the public ſoon after the meeting of parliament.

Yeſterday the duke of Argyle, com-

mander in chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland, was at court, and laid before his majesty a state of the land forced in that kingdom, which he had reviewed in the course of last summer; and also of the different forts and garrisons there.

We hear from Lincoln, that Mr Golborne is appointed engineer of the north level of the fens in Lincolnshire, with a salary of two hundred pounds per annum.

Copy of a letter from Mr Alderman PLOMER *to the Rt. hon. the Earl of* EFFINGHAM.

"My Lord, in pursuance of the resolution of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, at a meeting holden at the assembly-room at Mile end on Monday the 25th day of September last, I have caused the vote of thanks, then agreed to, be fairly transcribed; but my late colleague, Mr alderman Hart, having refused signing the same, is the reason it is transmitted to you with my name only.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, W. PLOMER.'

Oct. 3. 1775.

To the Rt. hon. the Earl of Effingham.

County of Middlesex.

"At a numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders of the said county, held on Monday the 25th of September 1775, at the assembly-room at Mile End, in pursuance of a public advertisement from the sheriff, it was resolved that the following vote of thanks be fairly transcribed, signed by the said sheriff, and transmitted to the Rt. hon. the earl of Effingham.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right hon. the earl of Effingham, the citizen and soldier, who refused to draw his sword against the rights of his fellow subjects, thereby acting up to the principles he had professed. W. PLOMER."

Copy of a letter from the Rt. hon. the Earl of EFFINGHAM, *to Mr Alderman* PLOMER.

"*SIR*,

"I was favoured just before I left the country with your letter, inclosing a resolution of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, signed by you.

"I take the liberty of requesting you, Sir, to communicate, at a proper time, my deep sense of the honour done me in my conduct being approved of by a body, whose tried firmness and integrity prove their inclination, as their number and opulence shew their power, to give most effectual support to a constitution, which seems to stand in but too much want of numerous, steady, and powerful friends. I am, with great truth and regard, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

EFFINGHAM."

Adelphi Buildings, Oct. 18.

To William Plomer, Esq;

Gosport, Oct. 19. "Since my last, seventeen ship wrights and seventeen other artificers of Plymouth dock yard, are ordered to get themselves ready to embark for America to work in the yards there.

"We hear the like orders have been sent and received at the other yards, for the embarkation of the same number from each yard. Halifax (Nova Scotia) is supposed to be the place of their destination.

"Mr Burrows, one of the council at Halifax, and comptroller of the customs there, arrived at this port a few days since express from that place, in the Providence, capt. Tinker; he brings dispatches from governor Legge for lord Dartmouth, with which he set out for London immediately upon his arrival. We are told Halifax at this time is in the utmost confusion and distress, and from their present appearance the consequence must be dreadful."

IRELAND.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 10. "This day the parliament having met, according to the prorogation, his excellency the lord lieutenant went in state to the house of peers, and, being seated on the throne, the commons were sent for, and being come thither accordingly, his excellency made the following speech to both houses:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Your distinguished loyalty to the king, your just attention to the honour and dignity of his government, and your well regulated zeal for the peace and happiness of your country, have made so sensible an impression on my mind, during a three years residence among you, that, encouraged by experience of what I have seen, it is with the most sincere satisfaction I meet you again in parliament.

"I am perſuaded that you entertain a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy under the mild government of the beſt of ſovereigns: and his majeſty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of Ireland, that, whilſt his government is diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his American dominions, you will be ready to ſhew your inviolable attachment to his perſon and government, in the aſſertion of his juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper accompts and eſtimates to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ordinary expences of his majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and for diſcharging an arrear which has been unavoidably incurred.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am happy to inform you, that, ſince our laſt meeting, his majeſty's tender concern for the welfare of this kingdom, hath induced him to paſs ſeveral laws in the Britiſh parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures, and your agriculture.

"By the act which extends the great advantages of Britiſh fiſheries to Ireland, a ſource of induſtry and wealth is opened to you, which has made other nations great and flouriſhing: Let me therefore recommend to your earneſt attention, the improvement of advantages, tending ſo obviouſly to promote your navigation and trade; in the purſuit of which you may depend upon my warmeſt aſſiſtance and ſupport.

"The act which allows the cloathing and accoutrements neceſſary for his majeſty's forces, paid from the revenues of this kingdom, to be exported from Ireland, is a particular mark of the royal favour; and even that which allows the importation of rape-ſeed into Great Britain from this kingdom, under certain regulations, connected with thoſe ſalutary laws paſſed in your laſt ſeſſion, form ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture and improvement, as will, I truſt, ſecure riches and plenty to the people of Ireland.

"A bounty granted by Great Britain upon the importation of flax-ſeed, is ſo marked a recommendation of the linen manufacture, that it becomes needleſs for me to urge the moſt perſevering application to that ſtaple of your country.

"The Proteſtant charter-ſchools, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of wiſdom and humanity, and ſo peculiarly adapted to the preſent ſtate and circumſtances of this kingdom, are eminently intitled to your conſideration and care.

"On my part, you may be aſſured, that I ſhall continue faithfully to repreſent your loyalty and zeal to his majeſty; and that I ſhall chearfully cooperate with you in whatever may tend to advance the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom." *Lond. Gaz.*

[*Farther proceedings in our next.*]

Corke, Oct. 9. "This day the 28th regiment of foot went down the river for Cove, to embark with the 46th regiment on board the tranſports bound for America."

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 26.

Addreſs of the City of EDINBURGH, preſented by Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.

To the KING'S *moſt excellent Majeſty,*

THE humble Addreſs of the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh, in common council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

SENSIBLE of the many bleſſings which we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and equitable adminiſtration, we cannot refrain, at this important criſis, from expreſſing our abhorrence of that rebellious ſpirit, which has prompted your deluded ſubjects in America to take arms, in oppoſition to your majeſty's government, and to the legal authority of parliament.

We have long beheld, with deep regret, many unwarrantable attempts which have been made to diſturb the tranquility of your majeſty's reign.

We now bewail the unhappy influence of domeſtic faction on the remote parts of the Britiſh empire, which has incited the colonies to forget what they owe to the parent ſtate by which they were reared, and on which they depend; and has precipitated them into meaſures ſo undutiful to your majeſty, and ſo deſtructive to themſelves.

We ſhould ill deſerve that liberty and happineſs, which are ſecured to us by your majeſty's government, if we did

not declare our fixed reſolution of ſupporting it to the utmoſt of our power; and expreſs our hopes that, by the propriety and firmneſs of public meaſures, your majeſty's American ſubjects will ſoon be induced to return to their allegiance, and to place themſelves again under the protection of legal and conſtitutional government.

That your majeſty's reign may be long and proſperous, and may continue to diffuſe the bleſſings of liberty and peace among a grateful people, is the united and ardent wiſh of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects,
The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of your City of Edinburgh.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, the ſeal of the city being affixed,

JA. STODART, Provoſt.

Edinburgh, Oct. 11.

On Saturday ſeen-night, a boat, belonging to the Dunbar of Dunbar, capt. Shade, juſt arrived in the bay from St Vincent's, having been aſhore from the veſſel, was, on its return, the ſea being very tempeſtuous, overſet; and the crew would undoubtedly have periſhed, had not a ſloop been luckily within reach, by whom they were taken up all ſafe.

Extract of a Letter from Aberdeen, Oct. 23.

"At Kincardine O'Neal market, held a few days ago, there was a large ſhow of cattle, which ſold at high prices to the drovers. From the ſame place we are informed, that a travelling chapman, who put up at Caſtletown of Braemar, was robbed of his pack and plaid by a brother chapman, who got clear off.

"Thurſday night laſt we had a great ſtorm of rain and wind, which conſiderably ſwelled the waters, but we have as yet heard of no damage done, except carrying a great quantity of trees down the river Dee, ſome hundreds of which floated out at our harbour mouth.

"In the garden of Dr Ogilvie at Midmar, there is juſt now a roſe-buſh on which are white roſes in full blow."

Extract of a letter from Air, Oct. 12.

"On Wedneſday, at a meeting of this county, Sir Adam Ferguſon read a loyal addreſs to his majeſty, which was unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned by their præſes, lord Eglinton.

"On Tueſday the race for 50l. was to have been run for: Lord Eglinton's horſe Blemiſh walked over the ground, as no other horſe ſtarted.

"On Wedneſday the ſweepſtakes of ten guineas each, for hunters, rode by their owners, one two-mile heat, was won by

Capt. Campbell of the Scots greys	1
Sir Tho. Wallace of Craigie, Bart.	2
Tho. Wallace of Cairnhill, Eſq;	diſt.

"On Thurſday 50l. was run for, and won eaſily by

Lord Eglinton's Blemiſh	1	1
Mr Ayton's ——	3	2
Mr Gibſon's ——	2	diſt.

"The races were much worſe than any former ones, there being few company."

We learn from Greenock, that the Buſs-fiſhing, this ſummer, has not been ſo ſucceſsful as in 1774: but the herrings caught are of a much better quality. Eight buſſes have arrived from the iſles with herrings.

Laſt week, at Falkirk tryſt, there was a conſiderable number of black cattle from the Highlands of Scotland. All of which were ſold to the Engliſh drovers at very high prices.

Thurſday laſt, ſeven fine rams arrived at the duke of Buccleugh's from Mr Chaplin's in England, in order to improve the breed of the ſheep of this country. They came in a covered waggon, but open at the ſides.

We learn, with pleaſure, that an Orrery will be purchaſed for the uſe of the univerſity of Edinburgh, which cannot fail to be of the greateſt advantage to thoſe gentlemen who attend the natural philoſophy and mathematical claſſes: the expence to be defrayed out of the money left by Dr Stuart of London, for the uſe of this univerſity.

A commiſſion is come down, appointing Mr Ludovick Grant, jun. writer in Edinburgh, commiſſary of Moray, in room of Mr Lachlan Grant, deceaſed.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, we had in this place a moſt violent rain, which continued, without intermiſſion, for 27 hours, by which the waters roſe higher than has been known of a very long time. Upon hearing that the river Clyde had ſwelled to a very great height,

my curioſity led me to viſit the new-bridge building over that river, leading to Douglas, where, with pleaſure, I found the piers very properly placed, ſo as to anſwer the run of the river: But what I was moſt delighted with, was the figure of the points of the piers, which is intirely new; I mean they are different from any thing of the kind I ever ſaw in any bridge before, all which are of an angular form; whereas theſe in this bridge are of a parabolic form, or rather a form reſembling the ſection of a Gothick window, by which means the river glides gently round the piers without the ſmalleſt ſwirl or bulging, whereas thoſe of the acute angular form produce the contrary effect; and beſides, this circular form of the piers, puts it out of the power of ice to break or damage them. This improvement is intirely owing to the direction and advice of a gentleman, much and juſtly celebrated for his ſingular ſkill in architecture. This bridge is now in ſuch forwardneſs, that on Tueſday next the key ſtone of one of the arches will be driven. It opens the communication betwixt Air and Edinburgh, and will be very advantageous to this country, and do honour to the public ſpirited gentlemen who have advanced the money for building it. The road leading to Air is moſtly compleated, and public-houſes building at proper ſtages, ſo that on this road travellers will have no reaſon to complain for want of proper inns, as heretofore. W. S——LLE.

Lanark, Oct. 17.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING had occaſion lately to ſee a cruel exertion of power, uſed by thoſe gentry who collect the ceſs for this city, I would be glad to know, through the channel of your Magazine, what public burdens a tradeſman of the middle rank, or a widow of property, not exceeding 6 l. ſterling *per annum*, may be obliged to pay, conſidered as including both king's and city's ceſs.

My reaſon for troubling you and the public with this queſtion, is an apprehenſion of abuſes in that department of the revenue, ariſing from certain pieces of information which I have juſt now received. Yours, &c.

Edin. Oct. 23. HUMANUS.

BIRTH.

Oct. 20. At London, the ducheſs of Grafton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Auguſt 20. At Philadelphia, Mr John Inglis merchant there, much regreted.

Sept. 24. At Berlin, after a ſhort illneſs, M. de Maſſow, miniſter of ſtate in the revenue department.—And,

25. At ditto, Lieut.-gen. Waterſleben in the Pruſſian ſervice.

Oct. 10. At Paris, in the 65th year of his age, Louis Nicolas Victor de Felix, Compte de Muy marſhal of France, governor of Villefranche, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate in the department of war.

13. At Rochampton, after a few hours illneſs, aged 69, the hon general Cholmondely, colonel of the 6th or Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, and governor of Cheſter caſtle. He was brother to the late earl of Cholmondely, and great uncle to the preſent, and uncle to the hon. Robert Cholmondely, auditor and ſurveyor general of the plantations, &c. and to Sir George Warren, knight of the Bath, &c

—. At Dublin, the right hon. Alexander MacDonell, Earl of Antrim, one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council in Ireland, and a governor of the county of Antrim. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon, the hon. William Randall MacDonell, commonly called lord viſcount Dunluce, now earl of Antrim, whoſe ſeat in parliament for the county of Antrim is thus become vacant.

19. At Kenſington, lady Edward Murray.

20 At Wallhouſe, in Linlithgowſhire, John Gillon of Wallhouſe, Eſq; advocate.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

The Queriſt in our next.

The TRUE PATRIOT's calculation appears to be ſuperficial —We ſhall examine it more minutely when at leiſure.

Mr T. W. received.—We heartily wiſh the controverſy ſopite.

The Sapphic Ode not much improved; the laſt ſtanza eſpecially—but we ſhall ſubmit it to abler judges

CIVIS juſt received, and ſhall be reviſed.

The Anecdote-Hunter not ſo ſucceſsful as formerly The old *Fool* cuts a pitiful figure.

We refer the *Old Whig* to PROCULEIUS, and *Pro Rege et Patria.*

The Song is very agreeable; rather long. When we can ſpare a corner it may appear. Muſical plates are expenſive.

Our Friend AURELIUS too late.

Miſs PHEBE's Song is a very ſimple one.

The Plagiary, TYRUNCULUS, ſhould be debarred Pen and Ink—*See* Mag. Vol. I.

The GLUTTON is complete nonſenſe; and, if perſonal, wicked.